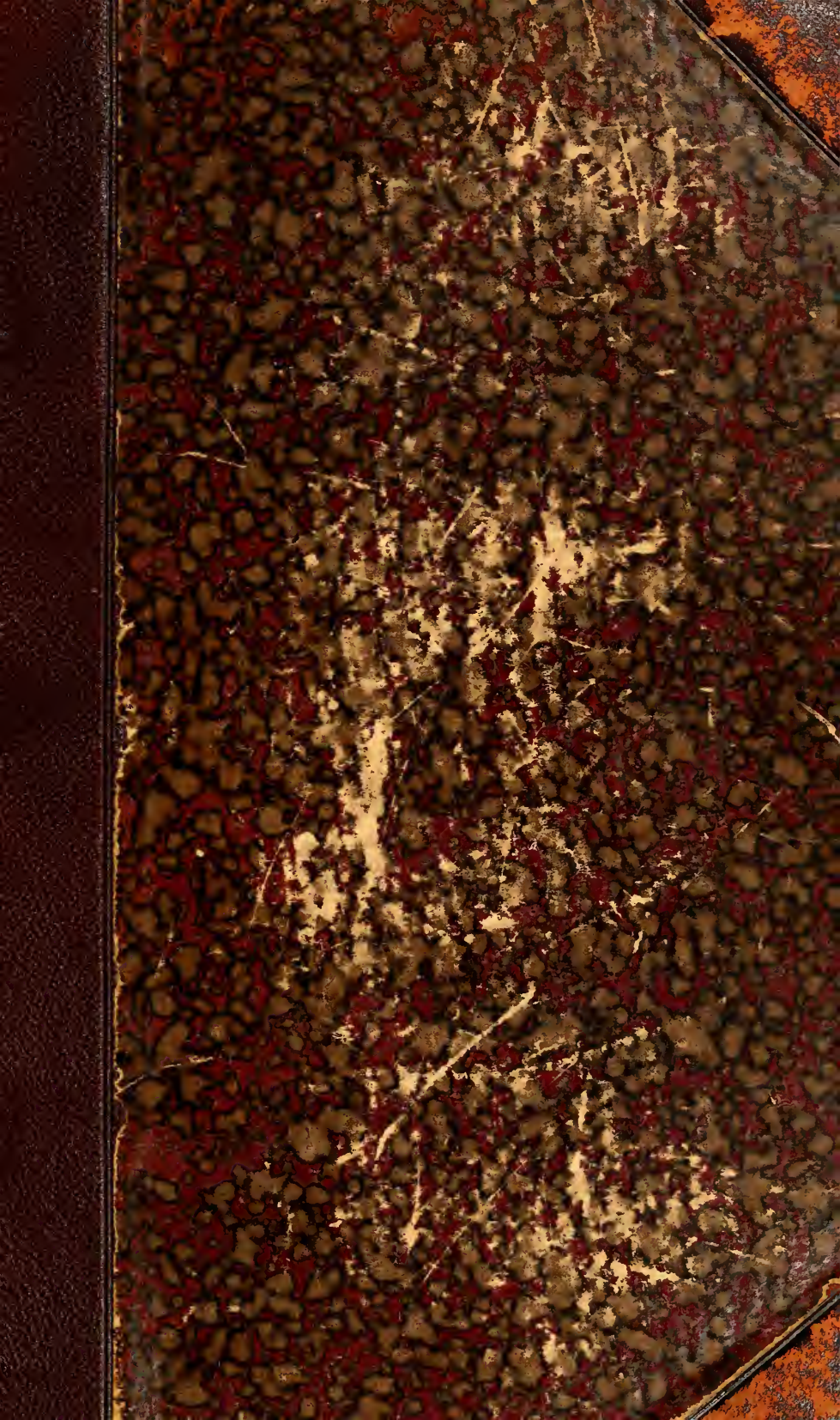




U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM



LIBRARY OF

Henry Guernsey Hubbard

AND

Eugene Amandus Schwarz



DONATED IN 1902

ACCESSION NO. 177468



NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

PART IV.

Group—CICINDELIDÆ.

Cicindela (p. 1).

1451. *C. campbelli*, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, sub-oblong; legs and antennæ bright æneous, elytra variegate, head and throat cupreous, and, like the underside, bearing many white bristles.

Head densely, finely, and rugosely sculptured; labrum testaceous, with rounded angles, its middle part obtusely produced, with an acute median tooth. *Prothorax* transversely impressed near the base and apex, with a fine dorsal groove, its sculpture similar to that of the back part of the head. *Elytra* oblong, widest behind; each elytron emarginated at the apex, with a sutural spine not protruding beyond the extremity: the whitish band proceeds from the shoulder but a short distance, and is then obliquely prolonged inwardly to the middle, from thence it is continued nearly to the extremity; the lateral stripe is distinct from the humeral one, and is continued right round to the suture, sending forth a narrow band to unite with the central one, and is also prolonged inwardly from the outer part of the apex, thus insulating a narrow oblique space before the middle and a much larger longitudinal one behind: there are no tubercles on their surface, but they have the usual sutural row of green foveoles and others near the shoulders and sides.

Allied to *C. perhispidæ*.

Length, 4-5 lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Three individuals were caught at Waikato Heads by Mr. W. D. Campbell, of Ponsonby, Auckland; they are terribly mutilated, and covered with particles of sand and the entrails of some soft-bodied creatures that had been placed in the collecting-bottle with them. It has been a difficult matter to determine the coloration.

Group—CNEMACANTHIDÆ.

Mecodema (p. 7).

1452. *M. venator*, *n.s.* Elongate, somewhat convex; glossy pitchy-black, legs piceo-rufous, tips of palpi dilute in colour.

Head a little constricted behind the eyes, and on that part rugose-punctate; the occiput transversely, and its sides longitudinally, wrinkled. *Prothorax* cordate, broadly rounded laterally, very much

and abruptly contracted behind, its posterior angles rectangular, lateral rims strongly crenate; disc striated across, most distinctly near the sides, with a few abbreviated longitudinal striæ in front, median groove expanded at the extremities, basal fossæ deep, close to the angles. *Elytra* oviform, elongate, with irregular sculpture; each elytron having two sutural rows of rather small, not very regular, punctiform impressions, two more beyond, the outer sometimes confounded with the lateral sculpture, consisting of series of cavities which often become confluent, so that the small smooth lateral space is much encroached upon and narrow; there are a number of fine aciculate marks on their surface. *Underside* black, the head transversely and closely lineated; flanks of the sternum more or less rugose-punctate, sides of the abdomen with fewer punctures.

Allied to *M. crenicolle* and *M. crenaticolle*.

Length, 13 lines; breadth, $4\frac{1}{8}$.

I have one example only. A second, measuring $11\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$, may be considered a varietal form; the elytra are marked all over with linear impressions, causing them to appear closely wrinkled. Both were taken by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., at the Wangapeka Valley, Nelson.

Metaglymma (p. 10).

1453. *M. æneoniger*, n.s. Elongate, medially narrowed, moderately convex, bearing some long ferruginous hairs; glossy, bronzed-black, antennæ and tarsi rufo-piceous, tips of the palpi reddish.

Head uneven, constricted and rugose-punctate behind the eyes; there are two or three deep wrinkles near each eye, a few irregular ones between these, and several longitudinal grooves on the epistome; labrum with rounded angles and emarginate in front; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* with sub-crenulate lateral rims, not much rounded, suddenly contracted behind, posterior angles obtusely rectangular, the anterior blunt; its surface exhibits a few transverse striolæ, a fine median furrow, some frontal abbreviated longitudinal striæ having a tendency to become rugose-punctate towards the angles, several similar marks on the base, and the usual basal fossæ, rather deep, punctated inwardly, a few of the punctures extending towards the middle. *Elytra* elongate-oval; each with eight rows of punctures, the sutural neither close nor coarse, the outer coarser, the sculpture more confused posteriorly; the sides are rather smooth, having fewer punctures. *Underside* shining black; flanks of the sternum punctate-rugose, sides of abdomen more remotely sculptured; head densely but finely lineated across. Posterior tibiæ nearly smooth.

Comes nearer to *M. punctatum* than any other species.

Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. T. F. Cheeseman was kind enough to give me one of the two specimens he found in the Wangapeka Valley, Nelson.

1454. **M. obtusum**, *n.s.* Black, not very glossy, legs piceous; the tarsi and three basal articulations of the antennæ dark-red, the remaining joints ferruginous; palpi rufescent, paler apically; body elongate, medially contracted, somewhat convex, with a few scattered hairs.

Head constricted and punctured behind the eyes, not quite smooth, with one or more curved impressions near each eye; the base of each jaw with a fovea-like depression encroaching on the edge of the epistome; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, its margins entire, regularly but not strongly rounded laterally, posterior angles obtuse; basal fossæ deep and narrow, dorsal groove abbreviated; the surface has a few fine striolæ, most obvious on the middle; the front is more or less punctated, as is also the space between the basal foveæ. *Elytra* rather broadly oval, punctate-striate, the eighth striæ obsolete, the spaces beyond almost smooth, having only about six punctures on each. *Underside* black, trochanters rufous; head smooth, prosternum nearly so, mesoternum punctated.

The form of the thorax is peculiar, not cordate, almost quadrate, its sides regularly rounded, with a slight notch behind to indicate the position of the angles, which otherwise might be said to be obtusely rounded or even obsolete. The outer apex of the intermediate tibiæ not at all produced, posterior smooth. Its nearest ally, so far as can be determined at present, seems to be *M. dyschirioides*.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2.

I have seen four individuals, all taken by Mr. S. W. Fulton on Mount Maungatua, Otago.

Group—ANCHOMENIDÆ.

Anchomenus (p. 20).

1455. **A. lucifugus**, *n.s.* Broad, sub-oblong, sub-depressed; head and thorax shining black, hind-body smoky-black, legs rufo-piceous; three first articulations of the antennæ piceo-rufous, the remaining joints, as well as the tarsi and palpi, ferruginous.

Head oviform, slightly constricted behind the eyes, and, except the frontal foveæ, quite smooth; eyes conspicuous; mandibles moderately elongate, rufescent; labrum nearly square, a little, but widely, incurved. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, apex slightly arched, base truncate, sides strongly and regularly rounded, gradually narrowed behind, posterior angles obtusely rounded; the median groove extends beyond the angulated frontal impression, and seems uncommonly broad; the depressed space near each hind angle is large, and from each proceeds a curved impression inside the marginal channel; lateral margins explanated and reflexed, disc with many transverse undulating striæ. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* not greatly exceeding the thorax in breadth, but twice its length, widest before the middle, shoulders rounded, sides with reflexed rims and not much curved, rather abruptly sinuate-angustate behind, apices somewhat produced and, individually, obliquely emarginated at the extremity; each with eight almost crenate-punctate striæ besides the lateral groove; inter-

stices a little raised, impunctate. *Legs* rather stout; anterior *tarsi* simple, their first joint oblong and narrowed behind, the next two decrease and have rounded hind angles; fourth cordate; the three basal joints of the other pairs grooved at the sides.

The above characters will enable it to be easily recognized; all the New Zealand and foreign species I have seen are dissimilar.

♂. Length, $8\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly 3 lines.

I took my specimen from under the bark of a large kauri log near the Waitakerei Railway-station.

OBS.—No. 42 is not a *Calathus*; it must be placed at the head of the *Anchomenii*, so as to become *A. deformipes*. The front tarsi of the male are narrow, but of the orthodox pattern: the description of the feet at p. 19, "Man. N.Z. Col.," applies to the female.

Tropopterus (p. 27).

1456. **T. oxygonus**, *n.s.* Convex, ovate-oblong, somewhat contracted medially; shining, brownish-black, the sides of the thorax and elytra and the femora testaceous, antennæ and tibiæ testaceous-red, tarsi and palpi fulvescent, mandibles dark-rufous.

Head smooth behind, the inner grooves rather broad and shallow, the spaces between them and the sharply-defined ocular grooves broad and rather flat; labrum rufescent and slightly emarginated; eyes large, but not convex. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, transversal, base and apex nearly truncate, anterior angles almost acute but not protuberant, the sides well rounded, moderately sinuate-angustate behind, the posterior angles rectangular and just perceptibly projecting; disc impunctate, but with several aciculate marks, dorsal groove not attaining the apex, basal foveæ narrow, almost sulciform. *Elytra* broader than thorax and twice its length, humeral angles rounded, sides regularly but not strongly curved, their margins distinct and explanate; each bears eight rather distantly and finely punctured striæ (besides the marginal), but becoming deeper posteriorly; interstices plane, the seventh a little elevated behind and curvedly prolonged to the apex.

The first three antennal joints are nude; the terminal joint of the labial palpi is almost as acuminate as the maxillary. The sutural striæ of the elytra are not recurved behind. The insect is less convex and more oblong than No. 61.

♀. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Mr. S. W. Fulton sent me one individual which he caught on Mount Maungatua, Otago.

Group—FERONIDÆ.

Trichosternus (p. 31).

1457. **T. opulentus**, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, moderately convex; shining; tibiæ, tarsi, and palpi red, femora blackish, antennæ pitchy-red with the pubescent joints paler; head black, somewhat rufescent; thorax black tinged with brilliant green, red, and yellow, the aureate tints chiefly confined to the margins and

fossæ; elytra black tinged with red, marginal channels viridescent, rims red, underside glossy-black.

Head with the common frontal depressions, narrowed behind the eyes, these latter prominent. *Prothorax* cordate-quadrate, rounded laterally, a good deal, and sinuously, narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, not acute, apex widely incurved, base medially emarginated; its surface almost smooth, with a distinct dorsal groove not attaining base nor apex; large, deep, basal foveæ, almost duplicated near the hind angles. *Scutellum* scarcely striate. *Elytra* oblong-oval, broader than thorax, slightly sinuated near the apices, shoulders dentate; each with seven finely-punctured discoidal striæ; interstices convex, impunctate, marginal sculpture irregular behind. *Legs* of moderate length; posterior *tibiæ* terminating inwardly in a stout calcar-like process, the basal joint of the *tarsi* laterally compressed. *Antennæ* reaching to just beyond the base of the thorax, their three first articulations nude, third and fourth compressed.

♂. Length, 11 lines; breadth, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

♀. Hind angles of *thorax* not prominent; *elytra* broader, less convex, less narrowed but more obviously sinuated posteriorly, with plane interstices, the fifth broadest, the striæ narrow, the intermediate pairs confluent behind. Hind *tibiæ* without terminal process, but spinose; the basal joint of the *tarsus* as well as the third and fourth antennal joints compressed.

A beautiful insect, whose only near ally is *T. putus*. Its discovery and examination lead to the supposition that No. 1331 will prove to be the female of *T. putus*.

Found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., in the Wangapeka Valley, Nelson.

1458. **T. waihourensis**, *n.s.* Oblong, moderately convex; glossy; antennæ, palpi, and legs reddish-black, tips of the palpi dilute; above tinged with red and green, underside black.

Head bi-impressed in front, slightly contracted just behind the eyes, these latter prominent. *Prothorax* transverse, quadrate, rounded laterally, considerably and sinuously narrowed posteriorly, hind angles rectangular, not projecting, apex moderately incurved, base emarginated, its surface very finely striated across, discoidal furrow distinct; basal fossæ large, simple, united by a shallow depression. *Scutellum* black, striate at base. *Elytra* oblong-oval, humeral angles prominent, rather abruptly narrowed apically; each with a short scutellar and seven dorsal, finely yet distinctly punctated, striæ; interstices somewhat convex, the third with three, the seventh with four, hispid punctiform impressions; marginal sculpture normal.

Larger and broader than *T. fultoni*; distinguished from No. 1332 by having protuberant shoulders, &c.

♂. Length, $11\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

We are indebted to Mr. Sydney W. Fulton, of Outram, for the discovery of this species at Waihoua, Bruce County, Otago.

1459. **T. monticola**, *n.s.* Shining, greenish above, black

beneath, the head and elytral interstices somewhat blackish, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous, palpi rufescent, paler at the extremity; oblong, moderately convex.

Head of moderate size, with the usual frontal impressions, more or less marked with fine irregular striæ; eyes convex. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, base and apex incurved, the sides rounded, sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, not projecting; basal fossæ large, united by a depression, median groove well-marked, terminating in the more or less obvious curved frontal impression; disc smooth or nearly so. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* oblong-oval, humeral angles distinct, moderately sinuated behind; their seven punctulated dorsal grooves distinct; the intervals but little elevated, the third with three, the seventh with several large hispid punctures; marginal sculpture similar to that of the other species.

Differs from *T. waihourensis* in coloration, in the sides of the thorax being less abruptly and altogether less contracted posteriorly, and in the elytral striæ being finer. It is larger than, and otherwise different from, *F. fultoni*, and quite distinct from No. 71 and its congeners.

Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ –11 lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Found on Mount Maungatua, Taieri, by Messrs. S. W. Fulton and T. Chalmer, at an elevation of some 3,000ft.

1460. **T. æruginosus**, *n.s.* Oblong, moderately convex; black, tinged with bright bluish-green, the latter colour most conspicuous on the depressed parts; legs and antennæ pitchy-red, underside black.

Head rather narrow, frontal impressions not very deep, bearing many very fine irregular linear marks behind, more rugose in front; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* transversal, quadrate, base and apex arcuated, not at all strongly rounded laterally, sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles slightly projecting; the dorsum bears some feeble linear impressions, a well-marked median groove, and basal foveæ. *Scutellum* blackish, its base striated. *Elytra* sub-oblong, wider behind than in front, but little curved laterally, moderately sinuated apically, their shoulders dentate; each with the usual scutellar and seven finely-punctured discoidal striæ; interstices nearly plane, the third with three, the seventh with four, hispid punctures besides the common marginal sculpture; fifth interstices widest. Antennæ and legs according with the orthodox pattern.

Distinguished from *T. monticola* and *T. waihourensis* by its colour, by the sides of the thorax being less curved, but with more protuberant posterior angles; the wing-cases are less oviform, with less distinctly punctated striæ and much flatter intervals.

♂. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

My specimen was caught on Mount Maungatua by Mr. Sydney W. Fulton.

1461. **T. asperatus**, *n.s.* *Body* rather narrow, sub-depressed, æneous, legs rufo-piceous; tarsi, antennæ, and palpi rufescent.

Head rugulose anteriorly, finely and irregularly lineated behind; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* moderately convex, quadrate, base and apex arcuated, its sides moderately well rounded, sinuated towards the rectangular, but slightly protuberant, posterior angles; its basal fossæ large, the dorsal furrow extends from base to apex, it has an indistinct rounded depression near each anterior angle, and its whole surface is more or less finely and irregularly striated. *Scutellum* feebly furrowed. *Elytra* rather long, scarcely broader than thorax, their sides but little curved, with dentate shoulders and distinct apical sinuosities; their sculpture is irregular, consisting of punctulated striae, slightly convex interstices covered with transversal aciculate impressions, the third, fifth, and seventh with three or more large punctures, the second, fourth, and sixth narrower than the others. The thorax somewhat resembles that of *T. monticola* in shape, but the hind-body is narrower, and the elytral sculpture is altogether different from that of any other known species of the genus.

♂. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

I am indebted to Mr. S. W. Fulton, of Outram, for the only example I have seen. It was found on Mount Maungatua.

1462. **T. chloris**, *n.s.* Elongate-oblong, moderately convex, glossy, except the blackish head and red limbs; almost wholly green, parts of the mouth and trochanters rufescent. Underside shining black.

Head smooth, bi-impressed in front; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* quadrate, not much broader than long, but little rounded laterally, and only slightly and hardly sinuously narrowed towards the rectangular posterior angles; its surface smooth, with large basal fossæ, an entire dorsal groove, and a few obsolete longitudinal striae near the base and apex, both of which are incurved. *Scutellum* blackish, nearly smooth. *Elytra* convex, sub-oblong, widest behind the middle, shoulders dentate, sinuated posteriorly; each with seven distinct finely punctured dorsal striae; interstices moderately convex, the third with three, the seventh with about six, large punctures.

This species, so far as regards the thoracic outline, makes a near approach to *T. planiusculus*, but the eyes are prominent and the cheeks not dilated just behind them as in that species. The form of the hind-body is somewhat like that of *T. aucklandicus*.

♂. Length, $9\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

The only exponent of this species was taken by Mr. S. W. Fulton on Mount Maungatua, Otago.

1463. **T. grassator**, *n.s.* Shining æneous, the more elevated parts blackish tinged with red; legs and antennæ dark-red; body oblong and moderately convex.

Head rather narrow, nearly smooth, bi-foveolate in front; mandibles wrinkled; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* quadrate, with rounded sides, sinuated but not much narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular; basal foveæ large, the interval between them

depressed; dorsal groove distinct, the curved apical impression shallow; there are a few discoidal aciculate marks. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* oblong, but little curved laterally, strongly and sinuously narrowed apically, shoulders protuberant; punctulate-striate, interstices a little elevated, the second, fourth, and sixth narrow, the third and seventh with three or more large punctures, all slightly uneven.

Intermediate between *T. waihouensis* and *T. asperatus*; the thorax, however, more gradually incurved behind than in the former, and the wing-cases essentially different. From the latter species it is distinguished by its broader form, broader, more convex, and differently sculptured elytra, &c.

♂. Length, 10 lines; breadth, $3\frac{5}{8}$.

My specimen was found at Waihola, Otago, by the same gentleman who found *T. waihouensis*.

1464. ***T. patruelis***, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, moderately convex; shining, dark bluish-green; legs and antennæ dark-red, tips of the palpi dilute, inferior surface black.

Head moderately large, forehead bi-impressed; its front part and the mandibles rugulose, the other parts with fine, irregular linear marks; eyes convex. *Prothorax* quadrate, not much broader than long, its sides not greatly curved, and only slightly narrowed behind, with its rectangular posterior angles not in the least projecting; the large basal foveæ are united by an obvious depression; the median groove is distinct and not abbreviated; the arched frontal impression is well marked, and its whole surface is finely and rather closely reticulated. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* sub-oblong, widest behind, humeral angles prominent, feebly sinuated apically; their seven dorsal striæ are distinct and finely punctured, interstices somewhat elevated and becoming uneven posteriorly, the third and seventh with three or more large hispid punctures.

Related to *T. chloris*; rather shorter and more oblong, less glossy, the thorax of nearly the same shape, but differently sculptured, and depressed near the base.

♂. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Another of the numerous discoveries made on Mount Maungatua by Mr. Fulton. One male is all I have seen.

1465. ***T. fusulus***, *n.s.* Oblong, rather broad and flat, smooth, shining, black; the elytral margins and thoracic base reddish; legs and antennæ dark-red, palpi paler.

Head moderately large, uneven in front, bi-impressed; mandibles wrinkled; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* broad, rather short, its sides strongly rounded, but rather gradually contracted behind; posterior angles rectangular, not protuberant; basal foveæ moderate, with a curved impression intervening, discoidal furrow continuous and well marked, with an impression near each anterior angle, otherwise smooth. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* oblong, widest behind the middle, sinuously narrowed posteriorly, shoulders dentate; each with seven fine, finely-punctated dorsal grooves, the intervals

between them plane or nearly so, the third and seventh with large punctures, the marginal sculpture not differing materially from that of previously-described species. *Underside* glossy black.

This species, owing to its short broad thorax and finely-grooved wing-cases, with flattish interstices, presents a striking contrast to nearly all the described *Trichosternii*.

♂. Length, $10\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

This individual was captured on Maungatua by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1466. **T. cephalotes**, *n.s.* Viridescent, shining; legs piceous; tarsi, antennæ, and palpi piceo-rufous; black below.

Head uncommonly large, including the eyes almost as broad as the thorax but decidedly longer than it, with two frontal foveæ, but otherwise perfectly smooth, and of a glossy green. *Prothorax* quadrate, convex, apex arcuated, base slightly so, its sides not greatly curved except at the anterior angles, gradually narrowed and just perceptibly sinuated behind; posterior angles quite rectangular, not projecting; with a distinct dorsal groove terminating in the shallow curved frontal impression; basal fossæ large, with an intervening depression, and having a few aciculate marks on the middle. *Scutellum* black, scored with short grooves. *Elytra* convex, sub-oblong, widest behind, narrowed anteriorly, moderately rounded laterally, sinuously narrowed apically, humeral angles not very protuberant; the discoidal furrows, except the sutural, rather deep and finely punctured, interstices convex, the third and seventh with three or more large punctures, eighth smooth, bordered by the usual row of catenulate punctures, having an outer, somewhat interrupted stria, and a line of elongate impressions close to the rim, which becomes obsolete behind. *Legs* normal.

The large head, in conjunction with the almost uniform bronzed-green colour of the surface, seems to differentiate this species from all but *T. capito*, which should have large punctures between the fourth and fifth striæ.

♀. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, quite $3\frac{3}{4}$.

A single female is all I have seen. It was taken on the range near Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

1467. **T. vagans**, *n.s.* Narrow, slightly convex, glossy black; legs and antennæ piceo-rufous, underside black.

Head rather small, not very broad, with shallow frontal foveæ, otherwise smooth; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* convex, apex incurved and ciliated, transversal, strongly rounded laterally and considerably sinuated behind, posterior angles rectangular (though appearing more prominent than they really are), base medially arcuated; basal fossæ moderate, united by a shallow impression, discoidal groove narrow but somewhat expanded behind, the surface with many very fine undulating striæ. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* oblong-oval, regularly rounded laterally, obviously sinuously narrowed apically, humeral angles dentiform; each with a short scutellar and eight punctated striæ, the two sutural rather fine,

interstices plane, except behind, the third with three, fifth with two, and seventh with at least four punctures. Flanks of mesosternum punctulated.

The strong and regular curvature of the sides of the thorax from the anterior angles to within a short distance of the base, and the short sinuosity just before the hind angles, cause these latter to seem somewhat protuberant. With the exception of the limbs, &c., the insect is almost wholly black. The elytral sculpture becomes uneven posteriorly.

♀. Length, 9 lines; breadth, 3.

Habitat, Mount Maungatua, Otago. Another result of Mr. S. W. Fulton's researches.

Holcaspis (p. 37).

1468. **H. mucronata**, *n.s.* Oblong, medially narrowed, head and thorax large in proportion to the hind-body, slightly convex, glossy black above and below; tarsi and palpi rufescent; the four basal articulations of the antennæ piceous, the others ferruginous.

Head oviform, smooth, frontal foveæ rather shallow and rugulose; eyes prominent, their orbits dilated; mandibles wrinkled and tinged with red. *Prothorax* as long as broad, or nearly so, sub-cordate, a little incurved in front, anterior angles rounded, from thence the sides are nearly straight, being just perceptibly curved, but near the base are rather abruptly and sinuously contracted; hind angles rectangular, base arcuated; dorsal furrow distinct, abbreviated, and a little widened at the extremities, basal fossæ moderately large; obsoletely impressed near the front angles, with a row of marginal punctures having ferruginous bristles proceeding from them. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* sub-oblong, relatively short, with a silky sheen, narrowed towards the base, sinuated posteriorly, humeral angles slightly protuberant; each with seven discoidal, rather irregularly punctated striæ and a series of marginal punctures; interstices a little elevated, uneven behind, the third, fifth, and seventh broadest. *Legs* robust, the posterior *tibiæ* flexuose and inwardly produced as a stout spiniform process; the outer extremity terminates in a spine, and below the inner one the usual elongate calcar protrudes; the *femora* are strongly dilated, medially dentate, and deeply hollowed for the reception of the trochanters.

♂. Length, 7-7½ lines; breadth, 2½.

I found two males on the Waitakerei Range, Auckland.

1469. **H. hybrida**, *n.s.* Shining, black; tarsi, palpi, and pubescent joints of the antennæ red; sub-oblong, moderately convex.

Head moderate, frontal foveæ rather shallow; eyes convex. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, anterior angles rounded, sides slightly and regularly curved, gradually narrowed from the middle, but more suddenly just before the hind angles, which are obtusely rectangular; its disc smooth, the central groove extending from the basal margin to the apex, basal fossæ moderately large and sub-

sulciform. *Scutellum* striated at the base. *Elytra* oblong-oval, rather abruptly sinuate-angustate behind, humeral angles distinct but not protruding; they are striated; some of the grooves are irregularly interrupted, so that the sculpture might almost be termed punctate-striate, interstices nearly plane except behind, the fourth narrow, third and fifth broadest. *Legs* stout, hind thighs dilated, the trochanteral groove terminating angularly but not dentate, tibiæ bent.

♀. Hind legs less developed, tibiæ bent, thorax slightly strigose.

A species allied to *H. pellax*, but having flexuous tibiæ; the frontal thoracic impression is obsolete, but there is a rounded depression near each front angle.

♂. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{8}$.

The pair I possess were taken from below a log at Tuakau (Wai-kato).

1470. **H. præcox**, *n.s.* Sub-parallel, slightly convex; shining black, the tarsi and four basal joints of the antennæ piceous, remaining joints ferruginous, palpi rufo-piceous but paler at the tips.

Head oviform, a little narrower than thorax, with the common H-shaped frontal impression; labrum incurved, with a row of punctures near its edge. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, a little arcuated in front, more deeply at the base; sides broadly rounded and gradually narrowed posteriorly, with a slight sinuosity close to the rectangular angles; discoidal furrow distinct, terminating in fovea-like expansions, frontal curved impression shallow; basal fossæ deep, simple, and rather large. *Scutellum* grooved at the base. *Elytra* oblong-oval, but little broader than thorax, rather suddenly narrowed apically; punctate-striate, the punctation rather fine but the striae moderately deep, and here and there, yet not often, slightly interrupted, the sculpture becoming uneven behind; interstices simple. *Underside* black, mesosternum finely punctate. *Legs* robust, pitchy-black.

Allied to *H. pellax*, but larger, and otherwise different.

♂. Length, $7\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{3}{8}$.

Collected near Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager, who sent me one mutilated male.

Pterostichus (pp. 37, 44).

1471. **P. procerulus**, *n.s.* Black, shining, legs nigro-piceous, tarsi and antennæ rufo-piceous; palpi rufescent, paler at the extremities.

Head moderate, slightly bifoveate, finely wrinkled near the sides; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* somewhat broader than long, sides rounded anteriorly, from the middle gradually narrowed towards the rectangular hind angles, apex a little incurved, base medially arcuated; basal fossæ large, simple, median groove well defined, not attaining the front margin, its surface obsoletely striated across. *Scutellum* scored at base. *Elytra* elongate, oblong-oval, regularly but moderately curved laterally, with scarcely any apical sinuosity,

shoulders dentate; each elytron with eight finely-punctured striæ and the marginal duplicated from behind the posterior femora; interstices plane, simple. *Legs* normal.

♀. Thorax rather more sinuated near the hind angles, elytra widest behind.

No insect of equal size has such fine regularly-impressed striæ on the wing-cases; the scutellar striæ are obsolete.

♂. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 3.

Another of Mr. Fulton's captures on Mount Maungatua, Otago. I have but one of each sex, mutilated.

Group—BEMBIDIIDÆ.

Bembidium (p. 55).

1472. *B. nesophilum*, *n.s.* Elongate-ovate, somewhat convex; glossy, the whole surface very finely shagreened; head and thorax brilliantly brassy-æneous; a large discoidal space on the wing-cases, furcate in front and lobed towards each hind-leg, obscure-æneous, the rest of their surface testaceous; antennæ, save the three basal articulations, infusate, the palpi of a similar hue; legs pale-yellow, in some examples darker.

Head moderately broad, obsoletely lineated, the frontal foveæ moderately broad and deep. *Prothorax* cordiform, with distinct rims, anterior angles scarcely rounded; the sides broadly rounded and considerably narrowed behind, base truncate in the middle, but obliquely curved laterally towards the rectangular angles; it exhibits an indistinct curved frontal impression, a fine dorsal groove, and a few fine striæ; the basal foveæ, situated close to the angles, are united by a depression. *Elytra* elongate-ovate, widest in front, straight or just visibly incurved near the middle, and afterwards gradually narrowed; punctate-striate, the punctures distinct but disappearing in line with the hind thighs; the striæ are well marked, do not reach the base, and the intermediate become shallow behind, the three sutural and the lateral are deeply impressed at the apices; interstices but little elevated, the third tripunctate. The *antennæ* and palpi bear grey hairs.

♂. The two basal joints of the front tarsi prolonged inwardly.

Belongs to the same group as *B. anchonoderum*, but may be readily distinguished by the coloration, &c.

♂. Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Discovered by Mr. W. D. Campbell, of Ponsonby, Auckland, on one of the small islands of the Lower Waikato.

1473. *B. tantillum*, *n.s.* Shining, blackish-blue, legs and antennæ piceous, palpi blackish; body elongate-ovate and slightly convex.

Head nearly smooth, frontal foveæ moderately deep. *Prothorax* cordiform, broadly rounded laterally, rather abruptly and considerably contracted behind, posterior angles rectangular; its surface smooth, median line distinct, basal foveæ moderate. *Elytra* oblong-oval, their sides regularly but not strongly curved; punctate-striate, interstices simple and nearly plane,

♂. Two basal articulations of the anterior tarsi produced inwardly.

Allied to *B. eustictum*, differing from it in having the elytral sculpture finer and their interstices impunctate; the sutural striæ attain the apices, and are there recurved, the marginal being sunk in a broad groove behind; an oblique space extending from the middle of the side to the apex is almost smooth. The head and thorax are broader, the latter being much less curved laterally.

♂. Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Mr. T. F. Cheeseman brought me a specimen from the Wangapeka, Nelson.

Group—PERICALIDÆ.

Scopodes (p. 67).

1474. *S. levistriatus*, n.s. Glabrous, deep glossy-black, smooth, moderately narrow, widest behind, subdepressed, legs and antennæ black.

Head obsoletely strigose; eyes large and prominent. *Prothorax* cordate, the sides angulated, but not acutely, before the middle, from thence obliquely rounded anteriorly, the posterior narrowing not sinuous; the lateral rims are narrow but distinct behind the middle, and, instead of forming the angles, are bent inwardly and become quite obsolete near the centre of the base; its surface is finely and irregularly strigose, the median groove and apical impression are tolerably well marked, and the base transversely depressed. *Elytra* a good deal distended behind, their shoulders narrow and rounded, and the apices individually obliquely truncated; their striæ are quite superficial, often quite obsolete, and the three foveæ on each elytron rather small.

The species can be easily identified, being allied to *S. lævigatus*, but the thorax is narrower, cordiform, and quite perceptibly angulated laterally before the middle, the posterior angles are obsolete, and the rims narrow and not reflexed.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$.

Habitat, Wangapeka Valley, Nelson. Mr. T. F. Cheeseman brought me one specimen, minus a leg.

Group—PSELAPHIDÆ.

Startes.

Nov. gen.

Maxillary *palpi* robust, longer than head, basal joint minute, second elongate and gradually incrassated, third small, fourth elongate, slightly longer than second, ovate. *Head* produced anteriorly so as to form a quadrate muzzle, narrowed behind. *Antennæ* distant from each other, their tubercles not prominent. *Prothorax* cordiform. *Elytra* considerably narrowed towards the base. Basal segment of *abdomen* two-thirds the length of elytra, second shorter, the others deflexed, all marginated. *Antennæ* 11-articulate. *Claws* single.

The insect for which this genus is formed resembles a *Pselaphus*,

but the structure of the palpi and antennal tubercles is on the *Bryaxis* pattern; the former, however, are far too large for that genus and with an acuminate terminal joint. The genus should precede *Bryaxis*.

1475. **S. sculpturata**, *n.s.* Pubescent, moderately shining, dark-red, palpi fulvo-rufous, tarsi yellow, convex.

Head sub-ovate; antennal tubercles not prominent, flat, not contiguous; with two rather large foveæ on the vertex prolonged forwards and almost confluent in front. *Prothorax* short, convex, cordiform, not longer than broad, its base finely margined; with a small median fovea close to the base, and a larger one at the middle of each side, obsoletely punctate. *Elytra* short, broader but not much longer than thorax, widest behind, indistinctly punctulated, clothed with longish yellow hairs; each with a rather broad sutural stria deepest at the base, and another similar one beyond, not extending beyond the middle. *Hind-body* indistinctly punctured, clothed with yellowish hairs. *Legs* moderate, simple; basal joint of the *tarsi* small, second and third elongate, with one claw. *Antennæ* stout and elongate, bearing yellow hairs; basal articulation not much longer than second, joints 3-8 gradually decrease in length, eighth transverse; ninth transverse, not twice the width of its predecessor; tenth broader than long, nearly twice as large as the ninth; eleventh largest; ovate.

(♀?) Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

One of my recent captures on the Waitakerei Range.

Bryaxis (p. 124).

1476. **B. glabrata**, *n.s.* Castaneo-rufous, shining, almost nude, legs paler, palpi and tarsi fulvous; convex, rather narrow.

Head deflexed in front, antennal tubercles moderate, without any intervening depression, vertex plane, bi-foveolate. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, dilated medially, base very finely margined; its surface smooth, with a rounded fovea near each posterior angle, and an obsolete impression between them. *Elytra* about one and a half times longer and broader than thorax, their greatest width before the middle, without distinct sutural striæ or other sculpture, and bearing only a few very fine, pallid hairs. *Hind-body* short, with a few short brassy hairs. *Legs* slender, middle tibiæ straight, the hind pair bent and thickened near the extremity. *Antennæ* stout and elongate, pubescent; basal articulation cylindric, stout, not twice the length of second, the latter oblong and as stout as first; joints 3-5 sub-equal, the fifth rather broader but shorter than third; sixth broader than the preceding; seventh and eighth transverse, the latter obliquely truncate at base; ninth largest, longer than broad, broadly rounded on the inside, deeply emarginated externally; tenth about half the size of its predecessor, ovate-conical; the five terminal joints punctate.

Allied to *B. micans* rather than to *B. dispar*, smaller and narrower, not obviously pubescent, and differing in antennal structure, &c.

♂. Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$.

I obtained my specimen at Woodhill, near the Kaipara Railway.

1477. **B. nemoralis**, *n.s.* Convex, not narrow, the hind-body (including wing-cases) sub-quadrate, nearly nude, having only a few inconspicuous hairs; shining, dark-red, tarsi fulvous.

Head nearly square behind, antennal tubercles raised but flattened above, the interval depressed, vertex bi-foveolate. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, dilated laterally, very finely margined at base, without impressions. *Elytra* one and a half times longer than, and nearly twice the breadth of, the thorax, the sides but little curved; their sutural striæ not very evident, with a few very fine, longish grey hairs besides some smaller ones near the base, none, however, easily discernible; destitute of distinct sculpture. *Hind-body* short, apparently impunctate, clothed with short yellow hairs. *Antennæ* stout, bearing yellow hairs; basal joint not greatly exceeding the second in length, punctate; second oblong, scarcely as broad as the first; joints 3-6 not greatly differing in bulk, third longest, sixth broadest; seventh quadrate, distinctly larger than the preceding one; eighth transverse, half as broad again as the seventh; ninth large, sub-oblong, obliquely truncate at apex; tenth ovate-conical, quite as broad and about as long as the ninth; joints 2-6 smooth, the others distinctly sculptured.

Comes near Nos. 236 and 239.

♂. Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

I found one at Woodhill.

1478. **B. punctata**, *n.s.* Convex, moderately shining, dark-rufous, elytra paler, tarsi yellowish, sparingly clothed with short, decumbent, brassy hairs.

Head about the size of thorax, moderately coarsely and closely punctate; eyes prominent, coarsely faceted. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, pubescent, two basal joints stout, cylindric; joints 3-9 decrease in length, but become broader, the ninth being quite transverse; tenth about twice the bulk of ninth; eleventh largest, ovate, punctate. *Prothorax* as long as broad, widest at the middle, its sculpture similar to that of the head but more distant near the base, and with a fovea-like depression at each side. *Elytra* nearly double the size of thorax, narrowed towards the shoulders, apparently impunctate; sutural striæ not very deep, humeral region a little elevated, with two indistinct basal impressions. *Hind-body* deflexed, not broadly margined, its sculpture indefinite. *Legs* long and stout, posterior tibiæ bent near the extremity, and, on the inside, armed with a calcar-like process.

This is the only species known to me having the head and thorax distinctly punctured.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Habitat, Paparoa, near Howick.

1479. **B. calcarata**, *n.s.* Rufous, tarsi and palpi fulvous,

moderately shining, rather densely covered with short greyish hairs, convex.

Head sub-trigonal; antennal tubercles much flattened and indistinct, the space between them a little elevated and rather coarsely sculptured, and immediately behind it there is a somewhat triangular depressed space; vertex punctate and bi-foveolate. *Prothorax* scarcely longer than broad, cordiform, very finely punctured, with a median basal fovea and one on each side. *Elytra* broader than, and nearly twice the length of, the thorax, minutely punctured, their sutural striæ well marked. *Hind-body* finely punctate, its two basal segments as broad as the elytra. *Antennæ* moderate, 11-articulate; the two basal joints about equal in length, first the stouter, joints 3-9 of nearly the same length, third longest, ninth broadest and quite transverse, tenth broader than long, twice the width of the eighth, eleventh largest, sub-ovate, apparently appendiculate; they bear yellow hairs. *Legs* stout; anterior *tibiæ* almost straight; intermediate, along the outer edge, nearly straight to beyond the middle and arcuated towards the extremity, their inner edge incurved beyond the middle, and, just before the apex, furnished with a robust calcar; posterior flexuose. Maxillary *palpi* stout, not elongate, terminal joint rather thick.

It seems questionable whether No. 242 may not prove to be the female: should this actually prove to be the case, the name, *B. nasuta*, must be sunk as a synonym of *B. calcarata*.

This species is distinguished from all the *Pselaphidæ* known to me by the armature of the middle *tibiæ*.

♂. Length, quite $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$.

I found two males of this curious little creature at Tuakau, Waikato.

Sagola (p. 134).

1480. *S. terricola*, *n.s.* Shining, head and thorax dark-red, elytra and legs rufo-fulvous, hind-body and antennæ red.

Head with moderately-rounded hind angles, a deep groove between the antennal tubercles not extending beyond the middle of the eyes, a little expanded, but not foveate behind, and two foveæ on its back part; tubercles distinctly punctured; it is clothed with elongate, pale-yellow hairs. *Antennæ* normal, pilose. *Prothorax* cordiform, and, like the head, minutely punctated, with a large depression behind the middle, a much smaller one between it and each hind angle, and a large one at each side; its clothing like that of the head. *Elytra* about one and a half times longer than thorax, and much broader than it behind, finely punctured, each with a broad sutural stria deepest in front, and a deep elongate basal impression beyond; they are sparingly clothed with long yellowish hairs. *Hind-body* longer and broader than elytra, finely punctured, covered with yellow hairs, the first dorsal segment covered with minute, depressed brassy scales. *Legs* stout; front femora with a deep round notch near the base, the angles acute; *tibiæ* arched externally, the posterior less curved, but slightly bent at the extremity. Larger than Nos. 246-249.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I took two specimens on the Waitakerei Range.

Group—SCAPHIDIDÆ.

Bæocera (p. 665).

1481. *B. rufipes*, *n.s.* Oviform, convex, nude, glossy, rufescent, generally infusate-red, sometimes pitchy; legs red, tarsi yellow; joints 1-6 of the antennæ testaceous, the others infusate.

Antennæ elongate, first and second joints stout and about equal, 3-6 slender, fifth longer than sixth, seventh broader than eighth and equalling it in length. Maxillary *palpi* yellow, their terminal articulation elongate, conical, gradually acuminate. *Head* smooth. *Prothorax* without sculpture, its median lobe concealing, or almost covering, the scutellum. *Elytra* impunctate, of the same width as the thorax at the base but a little dilated laterally before the middle, the suture somewhat elevated posteriorly, the striæ quite obsolete near the base; the hind edges and pygidium rufo-testaceous. Last joint of the posterior *tarsi* longest, the basal not elongated. *Underside* smooth, pitchy-red, sparingly clothed with fine hairs.

In Redtenbacher's *Scaphisoma scutellare*, which is, I think, a *Bæocera*, the thoracic lobe does not wholly cover the scutellum; the present species is closely allied thereto, but the coloration and form are different, the contour being interrupted by the dilatation of the elytra. In *B. rufum* I fail to detect the scutellum; this remark also applies to *Scaphisoma apicella* and *S. actuosa*: the two latter might, perhaps, be more correctly located under *Bæocera*.

Length, 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

Collected by Messrs. Chalmer and Fulton, Otago.

Group—COLYDIIDÆ.

Bitoma (p. 192).

1482. *B. lobata*, *n.s.* Elongate-oblong, slightly convex, opaque, somewhat variegate, chiefly pitchy-brown; the sides of the thorax, the base and a broad longitudinal space on each elytron, obscure infusate-red; legs and antennæ obscure rufo-testaceous, tarsi fulvescent.

Head moderate, narrowed behind, granulate. *Antennæ* with the two basal joints stout, third elongate, joints 3-9 slender, tenth strongly transverse, eleventh large, as broad as tenth. *Prothorax* as long as broad, uneven, its sculpture nearly similar to that of the head; the sides tri-lobed, the anterior largest, the basal minute; base rounded. *Elytra* oblong, with several rows of shallow punctures, interstices narrow and somewhat elevated; on the second punctate space appear a slight, elongate, basal elevation and four small nodules, and there are two or three others (nodules) on the top of the hind slope; they bear some short, dark-coloured and greyish setæ, not, however, very easily seen.

Somewhat similar to *B. rugosa*, but with the sides of the thorax lobed.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found one at Woodhill, near the Waitakerei Range.

NOTE.—It is just possible that the name *Rhytinotus*, applied to No. 364, may be objected to as being too near *Rytinota*; the name *Edalus* is therefore substituted.

Group—LATHRIDIIDÆ.

Lathridius (p. 232).

1483. ***L. bifoveatus***, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, sub-depressed, shining, sparingly clothed with minute grey hairs; head, thorax, base and margins of elytra, rufo-fuscous; legs and antennæ reddish, club infusate, tarsi fulvous.

Head as broad as thorax, more or less punctate, with two linear elevations extending from the base of the antennæ to the back part of the eyes; these latter large, prominent, with distinct facets. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, rather stout, basal joint large and swollen; second much smaller, not much longer but stouter than third; joints 3–6 moderately elongate and about equal, seventh and eighth nearly quadrate; club tri-articulate, pubescent, the middle joint transverse, the terminal largest. *Prothorax* longer than broad, margined laterally, a little contracted before the base; uneven, with a deep basal depression appearing to consist of three transverse foveæ, a dorsal channel, and two median foveæ; punctate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, nearly twice the breadth and thrice the length of the thorax, finely margined, humeral angles broadly rounded; with two depressions behind the base, each with eight or nine punctured striæ. *Legs* moderately long; *tibiæ* slightly arcuated externally; *tarsi* slender, shorter than *tibiæ*, basal joint shorter than second, the apical longer than the preceding two taken together.

May be easily separated from Nos. 409, 410, and 412 by the absence of elytral costæ.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ nearly.

Described from one example sent from Taieri by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

OBS.—White stated his *L. antipodum* (No. 409) was closely allied to Professor Nestwood's *L. nodifer*, which species seems to have been removed to a new genus (*Coninomus*), the characters of which are unknown to me. It is just possible that my *L. sculpturatus* may prove to be White's species, and, probably, synonymous with *Coninomus nodifer*. My specimen (No. 410) is remarkable for the dilatation of the hind *tibiæ*, with a deep notch at the inner extremity.

No. 413 must be removed to *Corticaria*.

1484. ***L. castaneus***, *n.s.* Elongate, oblong, sub-depressed, moderately glossy, rufo-castaneous; *tibiæ*, *tarsi*, and antennæ testaceous; sparsely clothed with excessively minute yellow hairs.

Head not dilated laterally, sub-oblong, sides nearly straight, obsoletely bi-carinate, rather roughly sculptured; eyes small, not

prominent. *Prothorax* oblong, margined laterally, deeply sinuated or constricted behind the middle; uneven, with two indistinct dorsal costæ separating the deep transverse depression near the base into three parts, an elongate median depression, and a fovea near each side; its punctation similar to that of the head. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, not twice the breadth, but thrice the length, of the thorax; each with four double rows of punctures, the suture and alternate interstices moderately acutely elevated, so that each elytron appears as if tri-costate.

Comes near No. 412, but much smaller and with less elevated elytral costæ. In *L. costulatus* (No. 412) the outer costa proceeds from the shoulder but becomes obsolete posteriorly, and in a specimen recently found on the Waitakerei Range the hind-body is nearly black.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

One mutilated individual, taken on the Waitakerei Range.

Rethusus.

Nov. gen.

Body sub-ovate, slightly convex, roughly sculptured, sparsely pubescent. *Head*, including the eyes, as wide as the base of the thorax, with a quadrate muzzle. *Eyes* prominent, coarsely faceted, transversely oviform. *Antennæ* implanted at front angles of the head, 11-jointed, longer than head and thorax, basal joint stoutest, second smaller than first but much thicker than those which follow, joints 3-8 cylindrical, the eighth not much longer than broad, club laxly tri-articulate. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, medially dilated, constricted near the base. *Scutellum* rather large, almost semi-circular. *Elytra* oblong-oval, about twice the breadth and thrice the length of the thorax. *Legs* moderate, femora not clavate; *tibiæ* straight, gradually widened towards the extremity; *tarsi* stout, 3-jointed, the basal joint elongate and as long as the apical, second small, barely half the length of the first, its point of insertion about one-third from the base of that joint, so that the basal articulation is prolonged beyond the extremity of the second; *claws* well developed, strongly appendiculate at the base.

Differs from *Lathridius* and *Corticaria*, its nearest allies, in the remarkable tarsal structure, &c.

1485. **R. pictulus**, *n.s.* Shining, black or brownish-black, the legs and four or five spots in line with the posterior femora testaceous; the extremity of the latter, the base and apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsal joint infuscate; antennæ brownish, the joints sometimes varying in colour; sparingly clothed with elongate, slender, greyish-yellow hairs.

Head rather rough, punctate, dilated just behind the eyes, its muzzle nearly the same colour as the two basal antennal joints. *Antennæ* with longish, scattered, fuscous hairs. *Prothorax* as long as broad, a good deal dilated laterally just before, and constricted behind, the middle; base and apex, but not the sides, margined;

its surface uneven and rough, coarsely punctate, but showing two or three ill-defined, smooth dorsal spots. *Scutellum* nearly smooth. *Elytra* large, two times broader and three times longer than thorax, shoulders obtuse, sides a little rounded, narrower in front than behind; not depressed, uneven, their sculpture consisting of punctures, elongate and rounded elevations of an irregular character but without distinct costæ. *Legs* pubescent.

It may be at once distinguished from the following species by the presence of yellowish spots between the hind-thighs.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Two examples were taken on Mount Maungatua, Otago, by Mr. S. W. Fulton; and I think Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager has a third, which he found near Wellington.

1486. **R. lachrymosus**, *n.s.* Shining, infusate-black; legs and two basal joints of antennæ testaceous, the remaining joints fuscous.

Head punctate, with two ocular foveæ. *Prothorax* longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, rounded laterally before the middle and constricted near the base; uneven, punctured in a similar manner at the head. *Elytra* broad, oviform, with elevated shoulders, punctate; each with three or four irregular rows of elongate irregularly-formed elevations, sometimes linear, sometimes rounded; suture smooth. The *clothing* consists of dark elongate hairs along the sides and short greyish ones elsewhere, but the head and thorax are nearly nude. *Antennæ* elongate, basal joint robust, second stouter but shorter than the slender third joint, 4-8 about equal, club loosely jointed.

Length, 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one at Northcote, Waitemata Harbour.

Corticaria (p. 234).

1487. **C. fusca**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, moderately convex, clothed with numerous fine yellowish hairs, which, on the wing-cases, are disposed in rows; brown, varying from light to dark; legs and antennæ testaceous.

Head almost as broad as thorax, moderately punctured; eyes large. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, base margined, narrowed in front, a little rounded laterally, slightly depressed along the base, punctate, interstices finely and densely sculptured. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* sub-ovate, not depressed, with fine sutural striæ, their punctation tolerably close and almost forming rows. *Club* of the antennæ with oviform joints.

Should be placed near Nos. 417 and 418, but in these species the hind-body is nearly oblong, whereas the present one has quite oviform elytra.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$.

One of Mr. S. W. Fulton's captures at Taieri, Otago.

FAMILY—LUCANIDÆ.

Group—ÆSALIDÆ.

Ceratognathus (p. 252).

1488. *C. macrocerus*, *n.s.* Oblong, slightly convex, sub-opaque, blackish, spotted with elongate white scales.

Head finely and distantly punctured; eyes prominent; mandibles very small. *Prothorax* transversal, its sides a little explanate, nearly straight behind, but narrowed towards the protuberant front angles, base bisinuate, posterior angles rectangular; the discoidal sculpture similar to that of the head; the lateral coarser; it bears numerous white scales (depressed), forming small spots. *Scutellum* squamose. *Elytra* slightly broader than thorax and twice its length; each side of the suture gradually elevated towards the posterior declivity, sub-striate, their whole surface finely punctated, the punctures occasionally forming double rows but with punctated interstices, so that these rows are not very regular; they bear many semi-erect, elongate white scales, the spots composed sometimes of one, sometimes of four scales. Anterior *tibiæ* closely denticulated, and armed with a median and apical teeth externally; the other pairs distantly denticulate and setose. *Antennæ* relatively very long, their three terminal articulations as long as head and thorax, hirsute, linear. Remarkable for the diminutive mandibles as contrasted with the large antennæ.

♀. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

I captured my specimen near Helensville (Kaipara).

1489. *C. fuscus*, *n.s.* Sub-opaque, fuscous, covered with yellowish-grey scales, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; oblong, slightly convex.

Head small, closely and coarsely punctated; mandibles small, porrected; eyes not very prominent. *Prothorax* broader than long, a good deal curvedly narrowed towards the front, hind angles almost rectangular; its surface closely punctured, slightly uneven, and with a rather broad dorsal furrow. *Elytra* oblong, each with two or three ill-defined grooves near the suture, wholly punctate. *Underside* closely but not deeply punctured. Front *tibiæ* closely denticulated, armed with two teeth, the middle pair similarly armed, the posterior denticulated along their outer edge. *Antennæ* short, the last three joints short and stout, pectinate, not at all linear.

♀. Length, $3-3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}-1\frac{3}{4}$.

The two examples before me were found on a kowhai log at Taieri, by Mr. Sydney W. Fulton.

Group—DASCYLLIDÆ.

Cyphon (p. 319).

1490. *C. rectalis*, *n.s.* Narrow, elongate, sub-parallel, not convex, blackish, moderately shining, clothed with fine greyish hairs, legs testaceous, thighs darker, antennæ infuscate.

Head moderately large, nearly as broad as the thorax, finely and distantly granulated, without sub-ocular line. *Antennæ* stout, third joint small, much narrower than, and half the length of, the fourth. *Prothorax* narrower than elytra, rounded laterally, finely and distantly granulated. *Elytra* elongate, four or five times longer than thorax, almost parallel-sided, not impressed before the middle, moderately closely punctured.

Narrower and more parallel than *C. rectangulus*, the granulation of the head much less distinct, the thorax more remotely and less evidently sculptured.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Otago. Collected by Messrs. Chalmer and Fulton.

1491. **C. waikatoensis**, *n.s.* Shining, testaceous; the suture and four spots on the elytra (two basal and two apical), and the head sometimes infusate; densely clothed with short greyish-yellow hairs; not narrow.

Head as broad as apex of thorax, moderately finely granulated in front. *Antennæ* yellowish, the apical half fuscous, their third articulation about one-third the bulk of the fourth. *Prothorax* about as broad as elytra at base, remotely and obsoletely granulated, in some lights appearing punctate. *Elytra* but little rounded laterally, without distinct depressions, punctate. *Underside* fuscous, pale or dark, densely pubescent, more or less punctate.

Allied to No. 586. Sub-ocular line moderately developed, the intervening space narrow.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$.

Taken by myself off *Leptospermum* at Ngaruawahia, Waikato.

Group—CISSIDÆ.

Cis (p. 346).

1492. **C. picturatus**, *n.s.* Elongate-oblong (sub-cylindric), moderately shining, variegate; head rufo-fuscous, thorax brighter; elytra testaceous, with many irregular pitchy spots, sometimes indistinct, the scutellar region slightly infusate; legs red or rufo-fulvous; tarsi, palpi, and antennæ (save the fuscous club) yellowish.

Head moderately coarsely punctured, bearing golden hair-like setæ; edges of forehead carinated, leaving a wide median gap; eyes prominent, distinctly faceted. *Antennæ* barely as long as thorax, basal joint much swollen, second much smaller, third slender, longer than fourth, joints 5–7 small, decreasing in length, club large; they bear greyish-yellow hairs. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi thick, scarcely acuminate. *Prothorax* quite as long as broad, its apex broadly rounded, the sides somewhat curved, with dark rims, posterior angles rectangular, not acute; with an indistinct dorsal line, moderately closely punctated, but not very coarsely; clothed with decumbent yellow setæ. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* almost as broad as thorax, parallel-sided; their punctation partially concealed by their clothing of short, erect, grey setæ. *Legs* stout, pubescent;

femora stout; *tibiæ* slightly expanded, and oblique at the extremity; *tarsi* stout; *claws* thickened at base.

A varietal form exists about two-thirds the size of the type.

Near Nos. 630, 633, and 634, but easily recognized by its coloration.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

My specimen was found at Taieri, by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1493. **C. obesulus**, *n.s.* Convex, short and broad, contracted medially, slightly glossy, infusate-black; legs red, tarsi pale-ferruginous; palpi and first two joints of the antennæ rufo-testaceous, the other joints gradually become darker; sparingly clothed near the sides with short, erect hair-like setæ.

Head not distinctly sculptured, a little uneven, the sides of the forehead obviously carinated. *Eyes* prominent, distinctly faceted. *Antennæ* pubescent, the first two joints stout, the second the smaller of the two, third slender and elongate, about as long as the following three conjointly, fourth longer than broad, fifth shorter than the preceding one, sixth and seventh transverse, club large, laxly tri-articulate, tenth (last) joint largest. *Prothorax* large, transversal, marginated and obtusely rounded laterally, depressed-emarginate behind the eyes, angles not acute, base finely marginated throughout and widely, but only slightly, bisinuate; its surface moderately finely and distantly punctured, rather more closely and coarsely near the sides, the intervening spaces excessively finely sculptured. *Scutellum* minute, triangular. *Elytra* not twice the length of the thorax, with distinct lateral rims, considerably curvedly narrowed posteriorly, humeral angles rounded, somewhat depressed along the suture; their punctation much closer and coarser than that of the thorax. *Legs* robust and hairy; *tibiæ* compressed, the anterior a little dilated apically, the outer and inner extremities produced so as to form a cavity for the reception of the basal tarsal joints, but without furrow for the reception of the whole foot; front *tarsi* short, their terminal articulation as long as the other three taken together; *claws* well developed.

OBS.—The broadest of the New Zealand species, allied to *Rhopalodontus*. Nos. 637, 638, 639, and 1400 are rather short and broad insects nearly related to the present one; the others are more cylindrical.

Group—HELOPIDÆ.

Adelium (p. 386).

1494. **A. indagator**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-parallel, moderately convex; shining, body bronzed-black, sometimes brownish, legs (except the knees and extremity of the *tibiæ*) piceous, tarsi fulvous, antennæ infusate but with the two basal articulations shining-castaneous, palpi variegate; underside piceous, *coxæ* rufous.

Head moderately punctated on the middle, epistome less so; labrum nearly smooth, infusate. *Prothorax* quadrate, sides explanate, apex trisinate (*id est*, with a slight triangular median

notch and two wider post-ocular ones) ; base widely, but not deeply, angularly incurved ; lateral margins distinct, the apical finer ; posterior angles rectangular, resting on the hind-body, the anterior obtuse ; the sides broadly rounded as far as the middle, behind slightly narrowed, nearly straight, having only a slight ante-basal sinuosity ; it is convex and a little uneven, having two distinct, distant, basal impressions, two elongate frontal ones, the same number lateral, and a more or less evident dorsal stria ; its punctation neither close nor coarse and becoming less perceptible on the sides. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* oviform, elongate, slightly wider at the base than thorax and still wider at the middle, deflexed and narrowed posteriorly, humeral angles a little reflexed ; their sculpture consists of about twelve rather closely but not coarsely punctured striae ; of these the four sutural are regular, but the others sometimes form elongate insulated spaces. *Underside* almost smooth ; epipleurae punctate. *Legs* stout, tibiae arcuated, a little dilated and pubescent towards the extremity.

On a careful examination it will be noticed that the sides of the thorax, midway between the middle and hind angles, are widely yet slightly dilated : this, together with the more or less obvious median furrow, distinguish it from all the other species except *A. chalméri*.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines ; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, Wangapeka Valley, Nelson.

1495. *A. rufilabrum*, *n.s.* Sub-parallel, gradually narrowed medially, elongate, moderately convex transversely ; bronzed-brown, not very glossy ; legs pubescent, antennae ferruginous.

Head finely and rather distantly punctured, with a well-marked groove extending from the inner side of each eye to the almost equally straight suture of the epistome ; labrum rufescent, closely but finely punctured. *Antennae* robust, with yellow hairs. *Prothorax* longer than broad, apex sub-truncate, anterior angles rounded, gradually narrowed from front to base, posterior angles rectangular, base widely, but not deeply, angularly incurved ; lateral and basal margins fine but distinct, the frontal obsolete ; it is impressed with fine and rather distinct punctures. *Scutellum* smooth behind, very coarsely and densely punctured in front. *Elytra* elongate, slightly broader at the base than the thorax, humeral angles rounded, with reflexed rims, from thence gradually widened to beyond the hind-thighs and then narrowed apically, finely marginated ; each has nine finely-punctured striae, the intermediate confluent posteriorly, interstices almost plane and finely punctulated. *Underside* piceous, more or less punctate ; coxae rufescent.

The *antennae* similar to those of *A. amaroides* ; eyes transverse, elongate-oval, without apparent frontal emargination. Inter-coxal suture bilineated and strongly curved in front.

It may be readily identified by its unusually long thorax, having a very slight outward curvature in line with the front femora, and the very coarse sculpture along the base of the scutellum. Like *A. alienum*, an aberrant form.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

I am indebted to Mr. Cheeseman for my specimens, which he brought from the Wangapeka Valley.

Group—ULOMIDÆ.

Ulomotypus.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate-oblong, transversely convex. *Head* moderate. Suture of *epistome* truncate in the middle, oblique laterally, deeply triangularly emarginated in front. *Labrum* prominent, entire, ciliated. *Eyes* transversal. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, robust, rather short, gradually, but not greatly, incrassated; first joint longest, third a little larger than the contiguous ones, joints 7-10 transverse, sub-obconical, eleventh rounded. *Maxillary palpi* short, their terminal joint securiform. *Prothorax* quadrate, marginated, apex sinuated, base bi-sinuated. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* oblong, slightly broader than thorax, marginated. *Legs* moderate; *femora* robust, grooved underneath; front *tibiæ* elongate-triangular, armed with two robust processes, the outer edge sub-crenate; the two hind pairs angularly produced outwardly at the extremity, cavernose, bi-spinose inwardly, the posterior arcuated, with a conspicuous tooth near the base on the inner edge; *tarsi* very short, cylindric, almost nude, the four basal joints of the anterior conjointly as long as the apical one, penultimate entire; first joint of the posterior obconical, not elongated, second and third transverse; *claws* simple. *Prosternal process* arched; that of the mesosternum depressed in front, triangular, concave; abdominal process triangular, with raised edges. *Trochanters* of the intermediate legs quite as distinct as the posterior, ciliated. *Metasternum* moderately elongate, its episterna narrow, parallel.

1496. *U. lævigatus*, *n.s.* Nude, shining, pitchy-black, tarsi and antennæ dark-red, labrum and palpi ferruginous, sub-cylindrical.

Head uneven, with two large obtuse inter-ocular elevations separated by a longitudinal groove, and a sinuous transversal impression behind; its front part finely punctured, more closely near the eyes, their orbits densely rugose-punctate; occiput quite smooth. *Prothorax* quadrangular, front and basal margins fine but distinct, the lateral thickened behind; apex widely and somewhat sinuously incurved, base sinuated beyond the middle; posterior angles rectangular, the anterior nearly so; its surface very finely and distantly punctured, with two shallow discoidal foveæ. *Scutellum* smooth, the anterior space densely rugulose. *Elytra* parallel, their rims entire, shoulders obtusely rectangular; each has a very long scutellar and eight punctured striæ, not, however, continued to the extremity, interstices nearly plane, finely and remotely punctated. Front *tibiæ* with fulvous ciliæ at their internal apex, the outer edge finely crenate, their front face punctate; middle and hind pairs coarsely sculptured. *Underside* more or less reticulate-punctate.

Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Described from one individual brought by Mr. Cheeseman from the Wangapeka Valley, Nelson.

Group—DIAPERIDÆ.

Menimus (p. 360).

1497. *M. striatulus*, *n.s.* Oval, moderately convex, almost nude, having only a few fine greyish hairs; rufo-castaneous, not very glossy, legs and antennæ ferruginous.

Head finely and distantly punctured, its whole surface very finely sculptured. *Prothorax* transverse, of exactly the same width as the elytra at the base, narrowed, yet but little curved, anteriorly; apex incurved towards each angle, with dense minute sculpture and some fine distant punctures. *Scutellum* broadly triangular, punctate. *Elytra* gradually curvedly narrowed posteriorly, the lateral margins as distinct as those of the thorax, but a little incurved in line with the hind thighs; each elytron has seven or eight broad shallow striæ free from punctation, interstices finely and distantly punctured, their whole surface with fine sculpture like that of the thorax. *Legs* normal; *tibiæ* straight, and, like the antennæ, clothed with fine fulvous hairs.

Exactly similar to *M. batesi* in outline; the eyes are equally small, but the elytral striæ are distinctive.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1.

I took one from a log on the Waitakerei Range.

1498. *M. sinuatus*, *n.s.* Oviform, almost oblong-oval, rather broad and convex, almost nude, somewhat nitid, rufo-piceous, femora fulvous, tarsi, antennæ, and palpi ferruginous, and bearing fine yellow hairs, its whole surface densely but finely sculptured.

Head rather broad, finely and not closely punctated; eyes of moderate size. *Prothorax* much broader than long, convex; apex rather deeply incurved near the sides, so that the anterior angles, though not acute, seem unusually prominent, the base slightly narrower than the humeral angles, the sides rounded anteriorly, but almost straight behind; it has a few fine punctures, not so easily seen as those on the head. *Scutellum* triangular, punctulated. *Elytra* a good deal narrowed behind, obsoletely striate, more distinctly punctured than the head, the punctation irregular. *Legs* stout; two front pairs of *tibiæ* moderately arcuated externally; the posterior straight inwardly, but, on the outside, a little emarginated beyond the middle.

Rather broader but less convex than No. 660, the thorax more transversal, less depressed in front, and with protuberant anterior angles; larger than *M. crassus* and of different shape; the thorax scarcely narrowed till near the front

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one near Helensville, Kaipara.

Group—MELANDRYIDÆ.

Onysius.

Nov. gen.

Head nearly as broad as thorax, *epistome* porrect, truncate in front; *labrum* transverse, prominent, with an almost straight edge, covering the mandibles; *eyes* large, reniform, with coarse facets; maxillary *palpi* hirsute, robust, basal joints minute, second elongate-triangular, third short, obconical, fourth as large as second, elongate-securiform; labial short and stout, their terminal joint obtuse, arched; *mentum* large, obliquely truncated towards the middle, which, however, is straight; *mandibles* robust, externally curved, acutely bifid at apex. *Antennæ* inserted before the emargination of the eyes, extending backwards to the middle of the elytra; stout, not at all moniliform, basal joint short, swollen, sub-triangular, second rather longer but more slender, joints 3-8 about equal, thickened apically, each longer than second, ninth and tenth also eleventh somewhat flattened, a little longer and broader than the preceding, eleventh as large as tenth, oviform. *Prothorax* quadrate, apex trisinate, anterior angles obtusely prominent, yet not reaching as far forward as the middle portion of the apex; base medially incurved; widest and somewhat rounded laterally in front, from thence nearly straight to the obtuse hind angles, finely margined throughout, depressed. *Scutellum* large, curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* oblong, nearly twice the breadth and four times the length of the thorax, their sides nearly vertical, posterior slope gradual; parallel to beyond the middle, from thence the margins are gradually explanated, abruptly sinuously narrowed posteriorly, apices simple, rounded, disc nearly plane but uneven. *Legs* moderate, *femora* a little inflated; *tibiæ* nearly straight, gradually and slightly thickened, and minutely bi-calcarate at apex; *tarsi* elongate, quite as long as the tibiæ, with simple soles, two front pairs pentamerous, narrow, their joints entire and of equal width, the three basal of the same length, fourth shorter than third, simple, fifth longest, posterior quadri-articulate, decreasing in length, fourth, however, rather longer than first; *claws* well developed, simple. *Prosternum* short, simple; *coxæ* globose-cylindric, prominent, narrowly separated. *Mesosternum* short, with a plane, broad, triangular process slightly projecting anteriorly and adapted to the slight prosternal notch, *coxæ* a little further apart than the anterior, moderately raised, rounded. *Metasternum* moderate, episterna broad, narrowed posteriorly, hind *coxæ* embedded, transverse, more widely separated than the others. *Cotylloid cavities* closed. *Abdomen* with five nearly equal segments; inter-coxal process broadly triangular, with carinate edges. *Epiplauræ* narrow.

1499. *O. anomalus*, n.s. Sub-oblong, sub-depressed, nearly nude, shining, uneven; head and thorax infusate-red, the sides of the latter suffused with pitchy-brown: elytra testaceous, the scutellar region rufescent, and with two shining, blackish, arrow-shaped discoidal marks, on other parts indistinctly tinged with green

and brown; femora fuscous; tibiæ (except a basal and median infusate bands), tarsi, and antennæ pale-flavous, these last with the three terminal pubescent joints and the tips of joints 2-8 brownish, the basal one blackish, tarsi similarly marked; labrum yellowish.

Head a little uneven, with a depression between the antennal orbits, punctate; epistome and labrum smooth. *Prothorax* quadrangular, somewhat broader than long, finely margined, rather flat, without projecting angles, widest in front, nearly straight behind; its surface rather flat and uneven, with two pairs of slight obtuse basal elevations situated midway between the middle and sides, its punctation moderately close and irregular. *Scutellum* finely punctured. *Elytra* uneven, nearly plane above, sides straight to beyond the middle, dilated near hind thighs, suddenly curvedly narrowed behind; their punctation neither close nor coarse; each bears a large compressed ante-apical protuberance, and three more or less perceptible elevations behind the middle. The *body* is sparsely clothed with fine yellowish hairs. Antennæ and legs pubescent. *Underside* fuscous, punctate, pubescent. Metasternum grooved behind.

Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Mr. W. D. Campbell, of Ponsonby, discovered one example on the Patetere plateau.

Ctenoplectron (p. 400).

1500. *P. vittatum*, *n.s.* Lanceolate, narrow; slightly shining, pitchy-brown, palpi yellow; the two basal articulations of the antennæ and the apical one of the tarsi infusate; the elytra with two elongate basal vittæ fulvous, and an ante-apical fascia pallid.

Head closely reticulately sculptured. *Prothorax* sub-conical, somewhat rounded laterally, widely bisinuate at base; its sculpture like that of the head but finer, canaliculate, with two small basal depressions, covered with somewhat deciduous, depressed yellow hairs. *Elytra* elongate, attenuated posteriorly, apices acutely rounded, leaving a sutural gap; finely reticulated, the lateral and sutural margins coarsely ciliated, each with three costæ, most obvious behind, the outermost quite lateral and least distinct; they are clothed with cinerous pubescence. *Legs* normal, elongate.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

I found two, one mutilated, on the Waitakerei Range.

Allopterus (Pt. III., p. 790).

1501. *A. instabilis*, *n.s.* Variegate, ground-colour smoky-brown inclining to black; the dorsum and base of thorax, the base and portions of the elytra, rufescent; palpi pale-flavous, legs pale-testaceous sometimes marked with brown; the tarsi and basal joints of antennæ infusate, the remaining articulations of these latter blackish; each elytron with a short humeral vitta, widest behind, a sutural one near the middle, and a very irregularly-formed fascia behind, yellowish; a lateral spot just before the hind thigh, of a reddish colour, may also be noticed.

Head reticulated. *Prothorax* as long as broad, sub-conical, with three basal depressions, reticulate, clothed with decumbent yellowish or variegate hairs. *Elytra* elongate, gaping behind, apices acutely rounded, attenuated towards the extremity; their suture thickened throughout, slightly uneven, but not distinctly carinated; the humeral region longitudinally elevated; their clothing mostly yellowish and depressed.

A second example ($1\frac{3}{4}$ lines $\times$ $\frac{3}{8}$) is much less distinctly marked, but evidently belongs to this species.

Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

I caught two on the Waitakerei Range, near the residence of Mr. W. Cantwell.

Group—CEDEMERIDÆ.

Selenopalpus (p. 419).

1502. *S. aciphyllæ*, *n.s.* Black, a little glossy, legs and antennæ infusate; body elongate, sub-depressed, pubescent.

Head somewhat convex, with two elongate inter-ocular depressions; the vertex sparingly, the sides and back closely but not coarsely, punctured, the intervals between the dots densely sculptured; eyes rather small, not convex, obliquely truncate in front; last joint of the maxillary palpi thick, widely but not deeply notched. *Thorax* quite as broad as long, obtusely distended laterally in front of the middle, sinuously narrowed behind, basal margin distinct; its surface without well-marked cavities, the sculpture and clothing not materially differing from those on the head. *Scutellum* sub-triangular, concave. *Elytra* nearly parallel-sided, humeral angles obtuse, apices slightly gaping and rounded singly; the disc obsoletely bi-costate, closely and rather coarsely rugose-punctate, with greyish hairs.

In some respects like *S. cyaneus*; the colour far darker, the sculpture dense, the emargination of the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi much wider but not so deep. The posterior femora are only a little incrassated; the tibiæ are arcuated but not thickened near the base nor produced at the apex. The *pygidium* but little exposed.

♂. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

I have one male only, broken, taken off *Aciphylla lyallii* at Taieri by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Sessinia (p. 420).

1503. *S. nemoralis*, *n.s.* Elongate, but little convex; slightly shining, fusco-testaceous, legs flavous, tarsi and palpi very slightly rufescent.

Head moderately punctured, the interspaces finely punctured, bearing a few fine griseous hairs; apical joint of maxillary palpi moderately large, widely emarginated behind towards the apex. *Prothorax* as long as broad, its sides rounded in front and narrowed behind, basal margin distinct; nearly plane above, its whole surface rather coarsely but not deeply punctated, with the interstices closely

reticulated; it bears some short yellow, depressed hairs. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular, concave. *Elytra* slightly but widely incurved before, and broadly dilated behind, the middle; shoulders rounded, apices rounded, leaving the suture open behind; each has seven feebly impressed striæ (infuscate), one sutural, two pairs beyond, the outermost least distinct; all become obsolete posteriorly; they are closely yet not deeply punctured, and clothed with yellowish hairs. Posterior *tibiæ* moderately arcuated.

♀. Larger ($6\frac{1}{2}$ lines $\times$ $1\frac{3}{8}$), more opaque, the elytra sub-parallel, and, being darker in colour than the other sex, with less obvious striæ; apical joint of palpi entire, securiform; hind *tibiæ* straight.

Quite distinct from *S. latiuscula*.

♂. Length, $5\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Taken at Taieri, Otago, by Messrs. Fulton and Chalmer.

Dammarobius.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, sub-depressed. *Head* larger than thorax, narrowed behind; *eyes* large, prominent, distinctly faceted, obliquely truncate in front; *antennæ* filiform, extending backwards to hind thighs, inserted before the eyes, basal joint stout, arcuated, as long as third, second short; their terminal joint thickened medially and rather abruptly narrowed apically; maxillary *palpi* quadri-articulate, elongate; their last joint large, widely furcate and inwardly concave; the intermediate joints sub-cylindric, dilated apically, and densely pubescent. *Prothorax* sub-cylindrical, dilated laterally before the middle. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* long, gradually attenuated posteriorly; humeral angles obtuse; apices acutely rounded, leaving a slight sutural gap and exposing the last ventral segment only. *Legs* slender; posterior *femora* short, a little inflated, notched at the extremity; *tibiæ* lamellate at base, flexuose, bi-calcarate; *tarsi* moderate, first joint longer than the following three conjointly, third short, quadrate, grooved for the reception of the terminal one; *claws* thickened at base and furnished with a tooth-like process.

Allied to *Baculipalpus*; the shape of the apical joint of the maxillary palpi resembles the letter V; the labial are short, with strongly securiform terminal joints.

1504. *D. mollis*, n.s. Elongate, sub-depressed, slightly shining, variegated-testaceous; last joint of maxillary palpi infuscate.

Head rather smooth, finely punctated, with a few fine pallid hairs. *Antennæ* pubescent. *Prothorax* longer than broad, uneven, narrowed behind, its basal margin reflexed; the sculpture and clothing nearly similar to those of the head. *Elytra* broader than thorax, gradually narrowed towards the apices, obsoletely lineated, covered with short, decumbent, greyish hairs; they are moderately closely punctured, and exhibit a livid hue on some parts. *Legs* pubescent; *tarsi* with blackish hairs above, the last joint ciliated in front.

♂. Length, 6 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

I cut one, not quite mature, specimen out of a kauri log on the Waitakerei Range.

Group—MORDELLIDÆ.

Zeamordella.

Nov. gen.

Differs from *Mordella*. Terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* large, broadly triangular, anterior margin concave, united exactly in the middle to the penultimate. Hind *legs* short; their *tarsi* robust, with coarse ciliae at the extremity of each joint. *Pygidium* with a deep sinuous suture. *Scutellum* semicircular.

1505. *Z. monacha*, *n.s.* Lanceolate, arched, sub-opaque, black; three or four basal articulations of the antennæ, and stalk of the palpi, infuscate; elytra with whitish spots.

Head finely punctured, densely clothed with short brassy hairs. Antennæ pubescent, joints 5–10 serrate, eleventh ovate. *Prothorax* broader at the base than the elytra, strongly rounded and narrowed towards the front, base medially lobate; its sculpture consists of irregularly-formed linear impressions; it is clothed like the head. *Elytra* gradually narrowed posteriorly, apices obtusely rounded, densely sculptured pretty much in the same way as the thorax; the darker portions are covered with cinerous pubescence, whilst pale-yellow hairs form spots; these are, on each elytron, one humeral, two behind it but before the middle, one behind the middle, a broad sutural line extending as far as, and having a tendency to unite with, the median spot, and an elongate ante-apical sutural spot. *Legs* robust, clothed with pale-yellow hairs. *Underside* pitchy-black, sculptured like the upper surface, and clothed with greyish hairs. *Pygidium* covered with griseous hairs at the base.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

I shook two off birch-trees near the residence of Mr. Hampton, at Pokeno, Auckland.

Group—BRACHYDERIDÆ.

Nicæana (p. 427).

1506. *N. concinna*, *n.s.* Oblong-ovate, medially contracted, moderately convex, variegate, densely covered with depressed rounded scales and fine erect setæ; legs testaceous, antennæ rufescent.

Rostrum continuous with, but narrower than, the head, punctate, with an excessively-fine longitudinal line, covered with grey scales. *Antennæ* stout, scape shorter than the funicle, gradually incrassated; basal joint of funiculus largest; second obconical, not very much smaller than first; joints 3–6 nearly moniliform, seventh larger than sixth, transverse; club ovate, distinct. *Head* plane above. *Prothorax* transversal, rounded laterally, punctate, covered with white and greyish scales, but with a broad vitta at each side, composed of smoky-brown scales. *Scutellum* triangular, pallid. *Elytra* sub-

cordate, of almost the same width as the thorax at the base, humeral angles obsolete, widest before the middle, and considerably narrowed behind; each with seven fine striæ; the other sculpture concealed by the squamosity, consisting of white, greyish, and fuscous scales; those of the darkest colour form a much-curved sub-apical fascia, and some spots between the hind thighs. All the *tibiæ* flexuose. *Underside* pale-brown.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

An individual of this pretty little weevil was sent from Taieri by Mr. Sydney W. Fulton, of Outram.

Group—OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Trachyphlœus (p. 430).

1507. *T. hariolus*, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, a little shining, squamose, variegate.

Rostrum stout but narrower than head, reddish, almost concave above; scrobes cavernose, extending half-way to the eyes. *Antennæ* robust, scape very stout, setigerous, fuscous; funiculus shining, ferruginous, pilose, first joint stout, second nearly as long as, but only half the breadth of, the first, 3–7 transverse, seventh distinctly broader than sixth, club distinct, pubescent. *Prothorax* broader than long, strongly rounded laterally, constricted in front, rufo-castaneous, with irregular punctiform impressions, the spaces between minutely and remotely punctated. *Elytra* but little broader than thorax, but twice its length; base arcuated, humeral angles oblique; punctate-striate, covered with small, flat, chocolate-coloured scales, and a row of coarse setæ on each of the interstices, those near the suture and shoulders white. *Legs* stout, brick-red; *tibiæ* bent.

The scape is thicker than in any other New Zealand species; the thorax, almost bare and glossy, is so sculptured as to appear as if divided into irregular oviform areas, yet not distinctly granulated.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

I have only seen one specimen, which was discovered near Dunedin by Mr. T. Chalmer.

Group—RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Phrynixus (p. 432).

1508. *P. intricatus*, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, rufo-piceous, densely covered with sappy scale-like matter concealing its clothing and sculpture.

Rostrum as long as thorax, dilated and nearly smooth anteriorly, tufted in front of the eyes, and with two smaller crests just behind the antennal insertion. *Antennæ* moderately elongate, the scape bearing long bent scales, the two basal joints of the funiculus equally elongate or nearly so, the others increase in thickness, club distinct, ovate, red. *Prothorax* longer than broad, widest near base, coarsely, but on some parts not closely, punctated, very uneven; middle of base concave, with ten more or less obvious scaly elevations, three at each side, two basal, and two dorsal. *Elytra* uneven,

scutellar region depressed, irregularly and coarsely punctured, apex piceous, striate; each with a compressed elevation on the top of the posterior declivity, a similar one on each shoulder, and other rounded ones elsewhere, covered with scales; their surface more or less studded with small glossy black tubercles. *Legs* squamose.

The above is applicable to a denuded specimen. It is larger than *P. astutus*; in *P. celatus* the elytra appear as if coarsely striate; whilst *P. terreus* is without rostral tubercles.

Length (rost. incl.), 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Mr. T. Chalmer sent me a specimen from Dunedin.

1509. ***P. tuberculatus*, n.s.** Ovate, covered with scaly matter, piceous; legs, antennæ, and tarsi ferruginous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, tri-carinate in front, punctate, bicristate behind. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, punctate, squamose-tuberculate. *Elytra* broader and longer than thorax, almost punctate-striate, bearing some small black tubercles near the sides and apex. *Legs* scaly. *Underside* distantly punctured.

Allied to the preceding species, but with narrower elytra, so sculptured as to seem punctate-striate; near the base the punctures are large, and the striæ begin after the middle.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ – $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Collected near Outram by Messrs. Fulton and Chalmer.

1510. ***P. differens*, n.s.** Ovate, pitchy-red, clothed with elongate fulvescent scales; antennæ and tarsi red.

Rostrum quite as long as thorax, arched, but little dilated in front, punctate, not carinate, without tufts. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, cylindrical, depressed at base, not tuberculate, closely rugose-punctate. *Elytra* sub-ovate, broadly rounded laterally, disc striate-punctate, apex punctate-striate, the fourth interstice almost nodose behind; the squamosity is irregularly distributed, but does not form tubercular elevations. *Legs* stout, scaly.

Of nearly the same size as *P. modicus* and *P. facetus*; from the latter it differs in having the beak simple and the elytra perfectly free from squamose tubercles.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

I found one on the Waitakerei Range.

1511. ***P. rufipes*, n.s.** Ovate, piceous, antennæ and tarsi red, clothed with small, elongate, fulvescent scales.

Rostrum as long as thorax, squamose, punctate and slightly dilated in front, its basal half tuberculate-squamose. *Antennæ* shining, second joint of the funicle nearly as long as, but more slender than, first. *Prothorax* cylindrical, longer than broad, with a few shallow punctiform impressions, the sides fringed with scales, the middle almost tuberculate-squamose. *Elytra* oviform, almost punctate-striate, quite so behind, the dorsal punctures large, with a few small black tubercles on the alternate interstices. *Legs* reddish, scaly.

The sculpture of the beak and thorax distinguishes this species from Nos. 761 and 1221 as well as *P. differens*.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

I have one individual only, which was found in the same locality as *P. differens*.

1512. **P. capitalis**, *n.s.* Convex, clothed with small elongate yellowish scales, piceous; legs and antennæ rufescent.

Rostrum longer than thorax, arched, wider in front than behind, finely carinate, its basal half densely squamose but not tuberculate. *Antennæ* moderate. *Prothorax* quite as broad as long, widest in the middle, its frontal portion narrow and depressed and moderately punctated; the disc coarsely punctured and uneven. *Elytra* subcordate; scutellar region concave, striate-punctate; hind-slope punctate-striate; the discoidal punctures are large and separated from each other by a rather narrow interval having a minute granule on each; near the sides the granular elevations are more conspicuous; the scales form irregular elevations. *Legs* stout and scaly.

A peculiar form. When the insect has been set out on cardboard, the head, as seen from above, appears very small and no broader than the snout, with a deep constriction behind the eyes. The scrobes are quite foveiform, but between them and the eyes there is a shallow squamose groove; the presence of the latter may be detected in other species also, though less evident unless the beak be denuded. The thorax is uncommonly short, and the elytra rather broad, so that the general contour is dissimilar to that of any described species. Notwithstanding these discrepancies, I have little hesitation in referring it to *Phrynixus*, though it should, I think, be placed last on the list.

Length (rost. incl.), 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

One of Mr. S. W. Fulton's discoveries near Outram. One only.

Group—HIPPORHINIDÆ.

Phæophanus (Part III., p. 792).

1513. **P. graniger**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, convex, opaque, black, clothed with small, elongate, sub-depressed fulvous scales.

Rostrum as long as thorax, almost longitudinally depressed; apex nude, punctate. *Antennæ* sparsely pilose, scape gradually thickened and not reaching the eye; funicle shining-piceous, two basal joints elongate and about equal, 3-7 oviform; club distinct, densely pubescent, quadri-articulate. *Prothorax* as long as broad, widest before the middle, base truncate, with very feeble ocular lobes; its surface rather uneven, not at all coarsely punctured, and bearing a few inconspicuous granules behind. *Scutellum* distinct, covered with grey scales. *Elytra* oviform, convex, broader and three times longer than thorax, not much broader than the thorax at the base, sides and apex nearly vertical; each with two sutural rows of oblong depressions becoming punctiform behind, two irregular costæ, the sutural almost tuberculate behind, and a lateral row of eight or nine nodiform elevations; there are also many

distant minute granules, most obvious near the suture; hind-slope almost punctate-striate; apex round. *Underside* clothed like the upper; two basal segments of abdomen large, bearing many transverse, almost granular elevations; head striated across. *Legs* scaly; femora sub-clavate beyond the middle; tibiæ nearly straight.

Differs from the typical species in being almost without ocular lobes.

Length (rost. incl.), 7 lines; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Mount Maungatua, near Dunedin. My specimen was found by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group—CYLINDRORHINIDÆ.

Inophlœus (p. 439).

1514. *I. prælatus*, n.s. Opaque, nigrescent; tarsi obscure rufo-piceous; covered with minute, rounded, depressed grey scales and decumbent scale-like setæ.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, median carina well marked, apex nude, densely rugose-punctate. *Antennæ* hispid, scape gradually incrassated and attaining the back part of the eye; funiculus 7-articulate, the two basal joints almost equal, elongate, the others obconical, club distinct. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, widest before the middle, ocular lobes well defined; uneven, rugose-punctate, with a dorsal groove. *Scutellum* small, but distinct. *Elytra* broader than thorax, and about three times its length, ovate-oblong, sides vertical, abruptly deflexed behind, disc slightly convex; each elytron with six dorsal rows of large oblong foveæ, the third and fifth interstices gradually elevated posteriorly, the former terminating suddenly at the summit of the posterior declivity, but not forming a dentiform projection; the hind-slope without foveæ, apices simple. *Legs* clothed like the body; tibiæ ciliated with greyish bristles. *Underside* clothed, and, excepting foveæ, sculptured like the upper.

Narrower and more oblong than *I. inuus*, none of the elytra interstices so much elevated, the third not protuberant, and the apices not produced.

Length (rost. incl.), 7 lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Described from a single example found at Taieri by Mr. Sydney W. Fulton, of Outram.

Echinopeptus.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum robust, gradually incrassated apically, as long as thorax, apex triangularly grooved; *scrobes* deep in front, less so on reaching the eyes. *Eyes* angulated below, not prominent, moderately faceted. *Antennæ* moderate; scape gradually thickened, not quite attaining the eye; funiculus 7-articulate, second joint shorter than first, 3-7 obconical; club ovate, 3-jointed. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, dilated laterally, base bisinuate, apex truncate, ocular lobes well developed, convex. *Scutellum* minute or invisible. *Elytra* bisinuate, and but little broader at base than thorax, nearly plane

above, sides and apex vertical. *Legs* stout; *tibiæ* flexuose, the anterior somewhat produced inwardly at the apex, the posterior cavernose; *tarsi* normal. *Metasternum* short; two basal segments of abdomen large.

Like *Inophlæus*; the scrobes, however, attain the eyes but the scape does not; the latter character separates it from *Empæotes*.

1515. **E. dilatatus**, *n.s.* Black, rough, covered with obscure greyish scales; antennæ and tarsi piceous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, obtusely tri-carinate; vertex slightly convex. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, convex, widest before the middle, uneven, rugose-granulate. *Elytra* sub-oblong, a little broader than thorax, slightly raised towards, and broadly dilated (projecting behind) at the summit of, the posterior declivity, but leaving a wide gap at the suture; apex vertical; there are several small rounded elevations on the disc and sides; the surface generally somewhat uneven, not quite flat, with four or five rows of coarse distant punctures on each. *Legs* and lower surface squamose. Broadest behind.

Length (rost. incl.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 2 (maximum).

I am indebted to Mr. S. W. Fulton, of Outram, for one example. It was found near his residence, I believe.

Empæotes (p. 441).

1516. **E. enysi**, *n.s.* Narrow; obscure rufo-silaceous; antennæ and tarsi somewhat ferruginous; covered with greyish-yellow flattened scales, and whitish scale-like decumbent setæ.

Rostrum as long as thorax, robust, broadly tri-carinate. *Antennæ* elongate, bearing grey hairs; second point of funiculus rather longer than exposed portion of the first, 3-7 elongate-obconical, club pubescent. *Prothorax* cylindrical, longer than broad, with a broad, irregular dorsal depression, but, otherwise, not uneven. *Scutellum* metallic, purplish-red. *Elytra* narrow, a little broader than thorax at base; just behind the shoulder there is a small obtuse tubercle; there are two large protuberant tubercles on the top of the hind-slope, and a smaller one on the side of each elytron near the posterior femora; sides and apex nearly vertical, the base a good deal rounded towards the scutellum; they are moderately convex, and gradually raised from the front backwards; each has six rows of elongate punctiform impressions above. *Legs* squamose. *Underside* densely scaly.

Presents a striking contrast to the typical species. This is due principally to the large, relatively broad beak, cylindrical thorax, and narrow elytra, with very prominent apical tubercles and post-humeral protuberances. In other respects it exhibits few inequalities of surface.

The breadth indicated is exclusive of tubercles.

Length (rost. incl.), 5 lines; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. J. D. Enys, F.G.S., Canterbury. I have seen one individual only, and that not in good condition, so that fresh specimens may be more brightly coloured.

Irenimus (p. 443).

1517. *I. pilosellus*, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, moderately convex, piceous; covered with small, flat, greyish-brown scales and pallid setæ; antennæ and tarsi obscure-red.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, moderately stout, dilated apically, not obviously carinated, punctate and squamose; the sides and apex fringed with pale hairs; *scrobes* apical, visible from above, indefinitely prolonged obliquely. *Antennæ* reaching backwards to base of thorax; the *scape* to its apex gradually thickened, bearing grey hairs. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, the two basal joints nearly equal, the others decrease in length, obconical; *club* oblong-oval, 3-jointed. *Eyes* free, rather depressed, obliquely oval, moderately faceted. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, without distinct ocular lobes, having only a wide, slight incurvature behind the eyes; base feebly rounded, the sides broadly; punctate and squamose, exhibiting slight inequalities of surface, and a broad oblique impression towards each front angle. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, a little wider than thorax, and incurved, at the base, shoulders oblique, narrowed and deflexed behind; disc but little convex, almost striate-punctate, the third and fifth interstices moderately elevated at the top of the hind-slope; apex griseous and greatly narrowed. *Femora* clavate; *tibiæ* flexuose, the anterior mucronate, posterior expanded and hollowed at apex; tarsi stout. *Underside* rather densely clothed with fine elongate greyish hairs; two basal segments of *abdomen* large, broadly impressed on the middle; apex of *prosternum* deeply incurved.

I have not seen any authentic exponent of this genus; but this species, though apparently rather narrow, seems to agree structurally with the diagnosis, so far as I can judge. The elytra, though much narrower than in an Australian *Perperus* near the middle, are certainly broader at the base. Nos. 1231 and 1232 belong to *Irenimus*.

Length (rost. incl.), 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Dunedin: Mr. T. Chalmer. One example.

1518. *I. bicostatus*, *n.s.* Piceous, covered with greyish-brown scales and short grey setæ, legs and antennæ obscure-red, bearing greyish hairs.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, punctate and scaly. *Prothorax* longer than broad, sub-truncate at base, obtusely rounded laterally, widest before the middle, obliquely impressed in front, longitudinally at the base, presenting a somewhat rough or uneven appearance, yet neither tuberculate nor rugose. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, sub-acuminate behind, broader than thorax, and slightly incurved at base; dorsum slightly convex, sub-striate-punctate, third and fifth interstices elevated from the base to the posterior declivity, where they assume the form of nodose elevations. *Underside* covered with longish pallid hairs.

Like *I. pilosellus*, larger, and with costiform elytral interstices. Both are similar in structure.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

One individual, broken. Mr. T. Chalmer, Dunedin.

1519. *I. tibialis*, *n.s.* Narrow, convex, piceous, clothed with flat, brownish-grey scales and curved grey setæ; antennæ red; tibiæ and tarsi fusco-rufous.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, medially carinated, its scales reddish-grey. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, widest before the middle, base feebly rounded; its punctation concealed, convex, but without superficial irregularities. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* incurved at base, where they hardly exceed the thorax in width; humeral angles oblique, sides sub-parallel, very gradually narrowed and not abruptly declivous behind; striate-punctate, third and fifth interstices a little elevated and nodose on the top of the hind-slope; the squamosity variegate, consisting of greyish scales and setæ behind, grey, yellowish-grey, and pitchy ones on the disc; but nowhere forming a spotted appearance. *Legs* covered with scales and grey hairs; the front pairs of tibiæ flexuose, the posterior incurved.

Undoubtedly congeneric with the preceding species notwithstanding the narrow hind-body, which is very gradually and not much narrowed behind, so that the apex is quite obtuse. The regular incurvature of the hind tibia is quite unlike the usual flexuous form.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

I picked out my specimen from amongst a small collection received from Mr. A. G. Harvey, of the Hutt, Wellington.

1520. *I. stolidus*, *n.s.* Narrow, moderately convex, fusco-piceous; covered with minute yellowish and whitish-grey scales and setæ, those of the latter colour predominating, particularly behind; antennæ fusco-rufous; legs more obscurely coloured.

Rostrum about as long as thorax, dilated apically, with a fine median carina, its punctures squamose. *Antennæ* bearing grey hairs, reaching to base of thorax, the scape attaining its apex; scape gradually incrassated; first joint of funiculus largest, obtriangular, second and third of nearly similar form, but smaller; seventh larger than sixth; club elongate, oblong-oval. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, obtusely rounded laterally, base and apex sub-truncate; disc convex, its punctation not coarse and concealed by the clothing. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, shoulders oblique, not twice the width of thorax, attenuated and compressed behind; striate-punctate, the punctures oblong, the third and fifth interstices, and the suture behind, somewhat elevated. *Legs* clothed in the same way as the body; posterior tibiæ cavernose at apex. *Underside* piceous, coxæ and base of femora rufescent; clothed with rather long yellowish-grey hairs; apex of *prosternum* curvedly emarginate; base of *metasternum* with a median fovea-like depression; the two basal segments of *abdomen* large, equal, broadly impressed medially.

A narrower form than *I. pilosellus*, with fewer scales but more setæ, and less evident sculpture.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Taieri, Otago: Mr. S. W. Fulton. Four examples.

Tigones.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, narrower than the head, slightly narrowed before the middle, dilated and triangularly grooved near the apex, more or less finely carinated; *scrobes* deep, apical, visible from above. *Antennæ* moderately long; *scape* gradually incrassated, attaining the thorax; *funiculus* 7-jointed, basal joint largest but not very elongate; second similar in form but smaller, joints 3-7 sub-obconical; *club* tri-articulate, oblong-oval. *Eyes* distant from thorax, prominent, longitudinally oval, moderately faceted. *Prothorax* quite as long as broad, truncate or indistinctly bisinuate at base, without distinct ocular lobes. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* cordate or oblong-cordate, a little broader at base than the thorax, humeral angles oblique, apices more or less produced. *Legs* moderately long, robust; *femora* clavate; *tibiæ* flexuose, the anterior mucronate, the others narrowed beyond the middle, considerably expanded and cavernose at apex, and denticulated along their inner or front face; *tarsi* hispid, their basal joint rather shorter than the apical and thickened at the extremity, second short, triangular, penultimate bilobed, claws simple. Anterior *coxæ* prominent, contiguous; intermediate rounded, separated by the narrow mesosternal process; posterior distant. *Metasternum* short. *Abdomen* with five segments, basal largest, inter-coxal process obtuse, second about as long as the following two, its hind suture straight, the anterior oblique towards each side. *Epipleuræ* narrow.

Allied to *Irenimus*, but with prominent eyes, &c.

Asaphia is another cognate form, but in that genus the elytra are nearly twice the width of the thorax at the base, with prominent, obtusely rectangular, humeral angles; it is distinguished from *Irenimus* and the Australian *Perperus* in having prominent eyes.

1521. **T. caudata**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, moderately convex, fusco-rufous, densely covered with small, depressed, sometimes yellow, sometimes greyish, scales, intermingled with fine, erect, pale setæ; antennæ red.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, dilated apically, with a fine median carina, punctate and squamose. *Antennæ* elongate, with greyish hairs; *scape* shorter than funiculus, extending backwards to apex of thorax; first joint of the funicle stouter but not much longer than second, joints 3-7 decrease in length but become slightly broader, the three last being nearly moniliform. *Prothorax* quite as long as broad, narrowed in front, rounded at the middle, nearly straight, yet a little narrowed behind; its posterior angles, owing to scales and setæ, appearing to project; punctate, without inequalities of surface. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* cordate, broader than thorax at base, more so near the middle, shoulders oblique, gradually narrowed, and declivous, posteriorly, apices considerably produced

but scarcely divergent; striate-punctate, but appearing striate, the suture and alternate interstices slightly elevated behind. *Legs* clothed with scales and setæ. *Underside* clothed like the upper.

The fifth interstices are most elevated and terminate abruptly half-way down the declivity, but not so as to be tuberculate. In one small specimen the scales are quite yellow.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite 1.

Six specimens were sent from Dunedin by Mr. T. Chalmer.

1522. **T. osculans**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, moderately convex; obscure brownish-red, closely covered with small flat scales and erect slender setæ, the former varying from yellow to grey, antennæ and tarsi red.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, more or less finely keeled, except the apex, squamose. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, obsoletely bisinuate at base, widest near the middle; its punctation concealed. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* sub-cordate, shoulders oblique, apices slightly and rather obtusely produced, striate-punctate, the suture and alternate interstices a little raised posteriorly.

Intermediate between *T. caudata* and the following species. From the former it differs in having a rather longer and narrower thorax and hind-body, with less, and quite obtusely, produced apices. The structure of the legs and antennæ is precisely similar in both species. It is somewhat variable in form and coloration.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines (rost. incl.); breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Discovered by Messrs. T. Chalmer and S. W. Fulton, near Outram, Taieri.

1523. **T. certa**, *n.s.* Fuscous, covered with small fusco-testaceous scales, and fine erect greyish and fuscous setæ; legs and antennæ ferruginous.

Rostrum longer than head but much shorter than thorax, with a fine central carina, squamose. *Scapæ* with greyish hairs; club pubescent. *Prothorax* quite as long as broad, constricted anteriorly, but little rounded laterally, base sub-truncate; it is a little uneven above, with a medially-interrupted ridge on the dorsum; its punctation is hidden by the scaly covering. *Elytra* cordate, apices produced and divergent, a little sinuate at base, shoulders oblique, the sides but little curved, narrowed and deflected posteriorly; striate-punctate, but appearing quite striate; the suture and the third and fifth interstices elevated just before the top of the hind-slope, the fifth ending in a tubercular (small) elevation near the apex; they are marked with an indistinct, pale, obliquely-curved fascia behind the posterior femora.

Broader than *T. caudata*, more uneven above, the elytra with divaricate apices. Tibiæ denticulate.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Described from one example from Mr. S. W. Fulton, Outram.

1524. **T. grisea**, *n.s.* Obscure fusco-rufous, covered with

small depressed, grey and greyish-yellow scales, and pallid setæ; legs and antennæ ferruginous.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, punctate and squamose, medially carinate. *Prothorax* sub-cylindrical, quite perceptibly longer than broad; its sides but little curved, the sculpture concealed. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. *Elytra* rather narrow, but broader than thorax, shoulders oblique, the sides very slightly rounded, gradually narrowed and sloped behind; apices divergent, but not acutely prolonged; striate-punctate, the suture raised behind; the third and fifth interstices less elevated. *Legs* robust, rather long, particularly the anterior; the front tibiæ rather strongly produced at the extremity, and as distinctly denticulated inwardly as the posterior.

Longer than *T. osculans*, the elytra more parallel-sided to beyond the middle, with decidedly longer and obviously denticulated front tibiæ.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite 1.

Near Outram. One individual found by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1525. **T. cervina**, *n.s.* Fuscous, clothed with flat brown and greyish scales, those of the latter colour forming an oblique interrupted fascia on each elytron (behind); legs ferruginous, antennæ dark-red; not very convex.

Rostrum not so long as thorax, with a fine costa along the middle, squamose. *Prothorax* longer than broad, sub-cylindric, somewhat uneven, its punctation concealed by the scales, those of the paler colour forming a more or less distinct lateral stripe. *Scutellum* griseous. *Elytra* rather long, their sides nearly straight to beyond the middle, from thence narrowed and deflexed; apices divergent and slightly prolonged; striate-punctate, the suture and the third and fifth interstices moderately elevated behind.

Most nearly approaches *T. grisea* in form, but flatter; the beak is relatively longer and narrower, the front tibiæ are shorter and less evidently denticulated, and the setæ are mostly fuscous. There is a considerable amount of individual variation, probably due to sex and abrasion. The most distinctly marked variety has been set out and chosen as the type.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, 1.

Taieri. Messrs. Fulton and Chalmer.

OBS.—No. 1220 belongs to this genus, and must therefore become known as *Tigones cuspidata*.

Group—ERIRHINIDÆ.

Erirhinus (p. 449).

1526. **E. eustictus**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, moderately convex, slightly glossy, variegate, ground-colour testaceous with irregular blackish marks, clothed with fine yellowish hairs and whitish hair-like scales.

Rostrum arched, slightly dilated apically, moderately slender, longer than thorax, striate, the intervals sub-carinate, fuscous, shining. *Head* pitchy, covered with whitish scales. *Antennæ* inserted midway between the middle and apex of the snout, bearing

grey hairs; scape testaceous, funiculus and club infusate, first joint largest, thickened towards the extremity, second longer than the following ones, which decrease in length; club pubescent. *Prothorax* transversal, constricted in front, rounded laterally, moderately closely and coarsely punctured, with a blackish dorsal streak, clothed with fine yellowish hairs and whitish elongate scales. *Scutellum* small, piceous. *Elytra* broader and nearly three times longer than thorax, striate-punctate, interstices nearly plane and finely punctated, the middle ones forming a slight oblique elevation on each elytron; the space behind the scutellum, a small elongate spot on each side of it, and a large spot at the side of each, not reaching the suture, and extending from the middle to the posterior slope, blackish; the whitish scales form an almost uninterrupted streak from the base to the back part of the black patch. *Legs* robust; femora notched at the extremity, and more or less dentate below; tibiæ flexuose. *Underside* fuscous.

♀. Antennal insertion just before the middle; rostrum longer, more slender, and more feebly striate.

In one example the dark marks are indistinct, and the basal spots have a tendency to unite. It should be placed near *E. acalyptoides* and *E. glottis*.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat, Taieri, Otago. Collected by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1527. **E. veronicæ**, *n.s.* Variegate, yellowish, shining, the elytral suture always, the thorax and portions of the elytra sometimes, piceous; club fuscous; rather thickly covered with depressed, brassy, scale-like hairs.

Rostrum longer than thorax, considerably arched, nearly parallel, striate; antennal insertion half-way between the middle and apex. *Eyes* depressed. *Prothorax* a little transverse, convex, constricted in front, its sides rounded, moderately closely and coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* piceous. *Elytra* broader than thorax and twice its length, with rows of not very close punctures; interstices plane, finely and remotely punctate, appearing impunctate. *Legs* stout, thighs not dentate, tibiæ flexuose. *Underside* distantly punctured, more sparingly clothed than the upper surface; breast and basal segment of abdomen pitchy, the other segments fuscous; intercoxal process rather obtuse, but with a small median angulation.

♀. Rostrum more elongate and slender, less distinctly furrowed, twice the length of thorax; antennal insertion close to the middle.

The rather close covering of brassy, scale-like hairs distinguishes this species; the hairs, however, are apt to become greyish.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. S. W. Fulton took about a dozen specimens off *Veronicæ* on Mount Maungatua, Otago.

1528. **E. thomsoni**, *n.s.* Testaceous; the club, beak, scutellar region, and a narrow lateral stripe on each elytron, piceo-fuscous, sometimes rufo-fuscous, the thorax occasionally rufescent; sparsely clothed with slender greyish hairs.

Rostrum longer than thorax, moderately arched, striate; antennal insertion midway between the middle and apex. *Prothorax* transversal, constricted in front, rounded laterally, its punctation neither very close nor deep. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* broader than, and twice the length of, the thorax; strongly striate-punctate, interstices simple, not distinctly punctate. *Underside* of the same colour as the darker portions of the upper. *Head* minutely and densely reticulated behind. *Eyes* distinct. *Femora* more or less dentate below.

Of about the same size as *E. limbatus*, but with the sides of the thorax more strongly rounded, and therefore appearing more constricted anteriorly.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

First received from Mr. G. M. Thomson, F.L.S., of Dunedin, and subsequently from Messrs. Chalmer and Fulton.

1529. **E. bicavus**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, variegate, the derm glossy-piceous; thorax clothed with long but slender greyish hairs, the elytra with fine fulvescent hairs, coarser brassy ones, and feathery scales, forming about a dozen whitish tufts; legs yellow, antennæ fuscous, scape paler in colour than the funicle; club pitchy.

Rostrum longer than thorax, arched, sub-parallel, with two rows of punctures and two lateral grooves, the apical portion smooth. *Antennæ* implanted midway between the middle and apex, sparsely clothed with grey hairs, of normal structure; club stout, not elongate. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, constricted in front, the sides nearly straight behind, punctate, the dorsal line least so, with two large frontal cavities. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* broader and about two times longer than thorax, humeral angles obtusely prominent, apex abruptly deflexed; striate-punctate. *Legs* stout; base of femora blackish, not distinctly toothed; tibiæ flexuous.

A well-marked species. The frontal constriction of the thorax is expanded and deepened inwardly so as to form two obvious transverse cavities. Allied to No. 1257.

♂. Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found my specimen on the Waitakerei Range.

1530. **E. melastomus**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, a little glossy; elytra pale-testaceous, with four small dark spots between the posterior femora and the basal region somewhat darkened; thorax darker than elytra, with two basal spots and a median streak dark-fuscous; the beak infusate, apex usually blackish; scape of the same hue as the beak, funiculus piceo-fuscous; legs testaceous.

Rostrum very slender and elongate, twice the length of thorax, arched, feebly striate. *Antennæ* inserted at the middle; basal joint of funiculus clavate and about as long as the following three conjointly, third shorter than second, both cylindrical, joints 4-7 become shorter and thicker, club large, oblong-oval. *Head* punctate, covered with brassy, scale-like hairs; *eyes* moderately prominent. *Prothorax* broader than long, depressed and constricted in front, sides rounded; moderately coarsely punctured, clothed with yellowish-

grey scale-like hairs. *Scutellum* small, pitchy. *Elytra* broader and two times longer than thorax; striate-punctate, the punctures near the suture approximated, so that the sculpture there appears crenate-striate, clothed with slender grey hairs and coarser whitish ones, these latter least obvious on the disc; the three inner striae of each are much depressed apically. *Legs* stout, thighs not dentate below, tibiae flexuose.

This species has the most slender and elongate beak of any of the *Erirhinii* as yet found in Otago.

♀. Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Discovered near Outram by Mr. S. W. Fulton. I have seen two females only and no males.

1531. **E. confusus**, *n.s.* Testaceous, thorax and beak usually darker, scape almost rufo-testaceous, the funicle fuscous; the thorax with three elongate pitchy marks; the elytra with two small apical spots, four or six smaller ones in line with the hind-thighs, and the scutellar region, more or less pitchy or infuscate.

Rostrum longer than thorax, arched, moderately slender, parallel, almost punctate-striate; antennal insertion midway between the middle and apex. *Antennae* stout, pubescent, first joint of funiculus large, second and third cylindric, the latter the shorter of the two, club distinct, ovate. *Prothorax* much broader than long, strongly rounded laterally, constricted in front, bisinuate at base, punctate. *Scutellum* piceous. *Elytra* broader and nearly three times longer than thorax, striate-punctate, punctures approximated, interstices finely punctured; their clothing rather dense, consisting of rather coarse, depressed, yellowish-grey hairs. *Legs* stout; anterior femora notched and obtusely angulated below, the posterior dentate; tibiae flexuose.

♀. *Rostrum* much more slender, rather longer, more feebly striated, the scrobes beginning before the middle. The thorax is rather short and strongly curved laterally, and the beak is not at all dilated apically in either sex.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Another of Mr. Fulton's captures at Taieri.

1532. **E. xenorhinus**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, slightly glossy, testaceous, the thorax with a dorsal streak and two elongate spots near the base dark-brown; the elytra with two small apical spots, and six or eight almost contiguous ones in line with the hind-thighs, piceous; scape rufo-testaceous, funiculus darker.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, stout, parallel, greatly bent, seemingly punctate-striate. *Antennae* rather short, stout, inserted before the middle, second joint of funiculus not twice the length of the third; seventh transverse; club distinct, ovate. *Prothorax* much broader than long, its sides strongly rounded, contracted anteriorly, rather closely punctured, clothed with yellowish-grey scale-like hairs. *Scutellum* small, pitchy. *Elytra* broader than, and nearly three times the length of, the thorax, convex, sub-oblong, strongly striate-punctate, interstices almost impunctate, 4-6 abbre-

viated and a little elevated behind, clothed with fine and coarse greyish hairs. *Legs* stout, front thighs notched, the posterior almost dentate below.

The chief peculiarity of this insect consists in the form of the snout, the apical half being curvedly bent almost at right angles to the basal.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. S. W. Fulton sent me an example from Taieri.

1533. **E. durus**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, beak and antennæ nearly rufo-testaceous, thorax testaceous, its apex reddish, with a pitchy median streak; elytra testaceous and pitchy-brown, the latter colour occupying most of the middle of the base, and forming numerous more or less confluent spots, especially behind; legs yellow.

Rostrum longer than thorax, moderately stout, arcuated, parallel, rather coarsely sculptured, apparently punctate-striate. *Antennæ* implanted midway between the middle and apex, stout; club well limited. *Prothorax* broader than long, rather obtusely rounded laterally, constricted in front, moderately closely punctured, clothed with yellowish hairs. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* broader, and at least two times longer, than thorax, sub-oblong, almost punctate-striate, interstices seemingly unimpressed, clothed with slender depressed and semi-erect coarser hairs, of a pale-yellow colour, the latter arranged in rows. *Legs* stout, femora not dentate, tibiæ flexuose.

The rough-looking beak and elytra, the former of nearly the same colour as the antennæ, will lead to its recognition.

♂. Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

My specimen was taken on Mount Maungatua by Mr. Sydney W. Fulton.

1534. **E. fuscoventris**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, slightly glossy, beak obscure-red; thorax reddish-brown, paler at apex; elytra with a large basal spot; the suture, a lateral stripe, and a large longitudinal space behind the middle of each elytron, dark-brown; the rest of their surface, as well as the legs and antennæ, testaceous-yellow, the club a little darker.

Rostrum longer than thorax, arched, slightly dilated apically, punctate-striate. *Antennæ* inserted before the middle; club large, oblong-oval. *Prothorax* transversal, a good deal narrowed in front, its sides well rounded, its punctation tolerably close and coarse. *Scutellum* piceous. *Elytra* broader and about three times longer than thorax, sub-oblong, their sculpture intermediate between punctate-striate and striate-punctate, the intervals plane and finely punctated. Anterior *femora* notched and angulated below, the others dentate. *Underside* fuscous, rather coarsely punctured; and, like the upper surface, clothed with fine greyish hairs.

In general outline, it resembles *E. limbatus*; it is, however, broader, the thorax is more strongly rounded laterally, and the antennal club is much longer.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I have two examples; they were received from Mr. G. M.

Thomson, F.S.S., of Dunedin, and Mr. S. W. Fulton, of Outram. Both specimens, I believe, are males.

1535. *E. fulvus*, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, sparingly clothed with coarse golden-coloured and finer pallid hairs; except a pale, irregular, oblique streak, and a minute brownish spot on each elytron, wholly fulvous or pale-castaneous.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, gradually dilated apically, a little arched, punctate-striate; *antennæ* inserted just before the middle, sparsely pilose; club large, ovate. *Eyes* small, flat, with coarse facets. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, well-rounded laterally, very slightly impressed and constricted in front, moderately closely and coarsely punctated. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* broader than, and quite twice the length of, the thorax, gradually narrowed posteriorly, almost imperceptibly near the base; punctate-striate, or nearly so, interstices simple. Anterior *femora* unarmed, the posterior angulated, but not dentate, below; *tibiæ* nearly straight. *Underside* testaceous, with moderately large shallow punctures and greyish hairs; metasternum longitudinally impressed; second abdominal segment decidedly larger than third or fourth. The almost unicolorous derm and bright-yellow hairs are distinctive.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

My specimen was found near Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

1536. *E. stramineipes*, *n.s.* Fuscous; thorax sub-opaque, fusco-piceous, its apex pallid; beak paler than elytra, legs straw-coloured; *antennæ*, save the infusate club, yellow; clothed with fine pallid hairs.

Rostrum longer than thorax, slightly arcuated, parallel, with two or three rows of punctures at each side. *Antennæ* short, inserted before the middle, club stout, ovate, obsoletely articulated. *Prothorax* broader than long, transversely impressed and a little narrowed in front, but little rounded laterally, its punctation neither close nor coarse, and more distant on the dorsum, the intervals finely and densely sculptured. *Scutellum* small, tawny-brown. *Elytra* broader and three times longer than thorax, sub-oblong, strongly striate-punctate, almost punctate-striate behind; interstices slightly convex, finely and distantly punctated. *Legs* stout, anterior femora simple, the others dentate; *tibiæ* short, bent, third tarsal joint deeply bilobed, claws short and stout. Allied to Nos. 1241 and 1242, not differing structurally.

Length (rost. incl.), 1 line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Waitakerei Range, Auckland. One example.

Aneuma (p. 455).

1537. *A. ferruginea*, *n.s.* Fusco-rufous, clothed with fine greyish hairs, legs fulvous, beak and *antennæ* ferruginous; sub-ovate.

Rostrum not much longer than thorax, a little arched, stout, almost quite parallel, shining, punctate-striate. *Antennæ* inserted midway between the middle and apex, stout, club ovate. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, transversely impressed and constricted (slightly) in front, the sides moderately rounded, its punctation tolerably close and coarse. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* broader than and quite twice the length of thorax, sub-oblong, striate-punctate, interstices nearly flat, and finely and remotely punctated. *Femora* robust, the anterior notched and somewhat angulated, the others dentate; *tibiæ* slightly bent. *Underside* similar in colour to the upper, rather coarsely but not closely punctured, sparsely clothed with fine yellowish hairs. *Metasternum* longitudinally impressed. Third abdominal segment hardly as long as the next two taken together. The pectoral cavity with acute edges and bounded by the coxæ, which do not quite touch one another.

OBS.—No. 797 is congeneric.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{2}{3}$.

Otago: Messrs. Fulton and Chalmer.

Hypotagea (p. 456).

1538. **H. dissona**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, rather elongate, fusco-testaceous; the thorax with three (the central longest) blackish marks; the elytra with three elongate basal spots having a tendency to unite, an interrupted flexuous fascia in line with the hind thighs, a broader sub-apical one, and a continuous lateral stripe, piceous; beak infusate, scape rufo-testaceous, funiculus pitchy-brown.

Rostrum rather slender, arched, parallel, elongate, twice the length of thorax, punctate-striate. *Antennæ* inserted near the apex, moderately slender; first joint of funiculus as large as the following two; third cylindric, quite as long as but more slender than fourth: club large, oblong-oval, opaque, pubescent. *Eyes* with coarse facets, slightly convex. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, narrowed and impressed anteriorly, rounded laterally, rather closely and coarsely punctured, and, like the head, bearing a few grey scale-like hairs. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* broader and quite two times longer than thorax, gradually narrowed posteriorly; strongly striate-punctate, interstices minutely and remotely punctated, plane. *Legs* moderately long and stout; anterior *femora* simple, the posterior obtusely angulated below; *tibiæ* flexuose, the intermediate abruptly bent inwardly at the extremity, the posterior less so. *Underside* piceous, punctate, clothed with grey hairs; *metasternum* canaliculate; the two basal segments of the *abdomen* broadly impressed, the third and fourth not much abbreviated, each appreciably shorter than the second. *Claws* appendiculate.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mount Maungatua, Taieri: Mr. Fulton. One example.

Eugnomus (p. 458).

1539. **E. luctuosus**, *n.s.* Piceo-niger; tarsi, knees, apex of snout, and the antennæ (save the pitchy club) reddish; clothed with

pallid hairs and elongate whitish scales, the latter predominating near the sides and apex of the wing-cases, but not conspicuous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, thickened apically, coarsely punctate; *head* plane, closely and coarsely punctated. *Prothorax* not transversal, sub-conical, rather narrow, not much constricted in front, very closely and coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* greyish, sub-triangular. *Elytra* elongate, not twice the breadth, but quite twice the length, of the thorax, humeral angles obtusely rectangular, sides but little curved, gradually narrowed behind; striate-punctate, the punctures quadrate and somewhat approximated, interstices almost plane, finely punctated. Two front pairs of *thighs* incrassate but not dentate, the posterior notched, and moderately angulated below; *tibiæ* slightly bent. *Underside* closely punctate, sternum densely covered with soft, elongate, depressed whitish scales and slender hairs; *abdomen* infusate, with fewer scales, its fifth segment much curved, and depressed apically. The thorax is more cylindric than usual, and the hind-body rather parallel-sided.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I caught four or five specimens on the Waitakerei Range.

Oreocharis.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum cylindrical, of variable length; scrobes sub-apical, very oblique, convergent below. *Antennæ* implanted near apex; scape slender, flexuous, gradually thickened towards the extremity; *funiculus* shorter than scape, 6-articulate; first joint largest, sub-triangular; second rather shorter and much more slender; 3-6 obconical; *club* compact, indistinctly articulated, apparently 4-jointed (the two basal and the last one small), as large as funiculus. *Eyes* distant from thorax, rounded, moderately prominent, distinctly faceted. *Prothorax* conical or sub-cylindrical. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* broader than, and at least twice the length of, thorax; humeral angles not acute, sub-parallel or gradually narrowed behind. *Legs* elongate; anterior *femora* notched at apex, the intermediate deeply notched and angulated below, the posterior compressed and very strongly produced; two front pairs of *tibiæ* slightly flexuose, the other pair considerably bent inwardly, and dilated, near the middle; *tarsi* moderate, penultimate joint deeply bilobed; *claws* stout, thickened at base. Anterior *coxæ* prominent, almost contiguous, the middle pair not so far apart as the posterior. *Metasternum* moderate, convex; *abdomen* elongate, basal segment large, third and fourth short, but not much abbreviated; fifth considerably rounded apically in the middle and broadly impressed.

Intermediate between *Eugnomus* and *Stephanorhynchus*.

No. 1267, although represented in my collection by a specimen destitute of hind-legs, must be removed to this genus and become known as *Oreocharis cyanea*.

1540. *O. nigriceps*, *n.s.* Castaneo-rufous, slightly glossy, last

joint of tarsi infusate; head, beak, and apex of thorax black; antennæ fuscous, club blackish; sparsely pilose.

Rostrum not twice the length of thorax, distinctly narrower than the head, arcuated, thickened apically, punctate, the punctures more or less confluent longitudinally. *Head* oblong, vertex plane, rather coarsely and closely punctated. *Prothorax* a little broader than long, narrowed and a little constricted anteriorly, not so closely sculptured as the head. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* broadest at base, gradually narrowed posteriorly, less convex than thorax: striate-punctate, the punctures quadrate and somewhat approximated, interstices slightly convex, finely punctured, slightly rugose. The *clothing* consists of slender hairs nearly of the same colour as the derm, and, consequently, not readily perceptible. *Underside* reddish-chestnut, punctate, clothed with yellowish hairs. Posterior *femora* strongly dentiform underneath, *tibiæ* arcuated inwardly.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ —2 lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

I am indebted to Mr. S. W. Fulton, of Outram, for two, and to Mr. T. Chalmer, of Dunedin, for one, examples—all mutilated, however. They were taken on Mount Maungatua, Otago.

1541. **O. picigularis**, *n.s.* Narrow, moderately convex, a little shining, pale reddish-chestnut, beak reddish with pitchy sides, back part of head blackish, tarsi and antennæ fulvescent, club infusate.

Rostrum as long as thorax, cylindric, scarcely thickened at apex, coarsely punctate. *Antennæ* moderate, basal joint of funiculus stout, club elongate-oblong, as long as the funicle, sub-opaque and pubescent. *Head* rather broad, coarsely punctured. *Prothorax* as long as broad, constricted in front, sub-conical, sculptured like the head. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* not twice the breadth, but three times the length, of the thorax, sub-parallel; striate-punctate, interstices slightly convex, so punctated as to appear rugose. *Body* sparingly clothed with slender fulvescent, rather inconspicuous hairs. *Legs* stout, the middle *thighs* obviously toothed below, the posterior with a robust, angulated, compressed spiniform process, *tibiæ* of the latter considerably arcuated.

A much narrower form than the typical species, more elongate, the thorax narrower and longer, the head broader, and, consequently, the eyes farther apart.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I picked out one specimen from amongst a general collection of beetles sent by Mr. S. W. Fulton from Mount Maungatua.

1542. **O. nigrescens**, *n.s.* Blackish, tarsi fuscous, clothed with short, easily seen, cinereous hairs.

Rostrum nearly as long as thorax, slightly thickened at apex, coarsely punctate. *Head* broad (as broad as front of thorax), punctate. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, conical, just perceptibly constricted in front, coarsely punctate. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* broader than, and nearly three times the length of, the thorax, sub-parallel; striate-punctate, interstices nearly plane, finely punctated and rugose. Intermediate *femora* strongly dentate, but not so much

as the posterior: *tibiæ* flexuose, the posterior most so. *Antennæ* normal.

Resembles *O. picigularis* in form, the clothing, not altogether owing to the contrast in coloration, more obvious, the snout proportionally shorter, and the thorax longer and less evidently constricted in front.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

One broken specimen, collected by Mr. S. W. Fulton on Mount Maungatua.

Stephanorhynchus (p. 462).

1543. *S. griseipictus*, *n.s.* Variegate, derm black, covered with fine elongate scales, some white, others yellowish-grey or pale-brown; antennæ and tarsi infusate.

Rostrum as long as head, stout; *head* ovate-oblong, constricted behind, vertex convex, punctate, neck transversely wrinkled; *eyes* prominent, not very large, rather far apart. *Antennæ* slender, of the orthodox pattern. *Prothorax* conical, considerably narrowed and constricted in front, quite as long as broad, punctate. *Scutellum* yellowish. *Elytra* sub-oblong, greatly exceeding the thorax in width and length, humeral angles slightly but obtusely prominent, apices rounded singly, leaving a sutural notch between them; each with a very large, compressed tubercle near the suture behind the middle, an elongate but not much elevated one at the base, two others near the side, and three or four ill-defined costæ. *Legs* long, two front pairs of *thighs* simple, the posterior very strongly angulated, dentate below; all the *tibiæ* arcuated, the hind pair most strongly.

Its nearest ally is *S. lawsoni*; this species, however, is decidedly broader, the eyes are smaller and more remote. In both species the head and beak are simple. The name *Stephanorhynchus* ought, in my opinion, to be restricted to *S. curvipes*, *S. brevipennis*, and *S. tuberosus* at present. *S. lawsoni* and the present are congeneric; *S. crassus* and *S. fatuus* may ultimately form an intermediate genus; but, as Dr. Sharp referred his *S. lawsoni* to this genus, probably with the concurrence of Mr. Pascoe, our greatest authority on the Rhyncophora, I also have used the name for my species.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Mr. T. Chalmer forwarded a specimen he discovered in the neighbourhood of Dunedin.

Group—CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.

Psepholax (p. 478).

1544. *P. mystacinus*, *n.s.* Ovoid, convex, clothed chiefly with elongate, depressed grey scales, a little shining, piceous; antennæ and tarsi rufescent.

Rostrum rather long, nearly smooth, having only a few fine punctures, its sides (in front) fringed with fulvous hairs; head coarsely punctate. *Prothorax* transverse, contracted anteriorly, base bisinuate, apex incurved, moderately coarsely punctured, the squamosity chiefly confined to a broad longitudinal space near each side. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* with six dorsal striæ (on each)

apparently free from punctures, interstices plane on the dorsum and but little elevated behind, their punctation concealed by variegate, principally piceous and greyish, scales. Intermediate *tibiæ* armed with a distinct median tooth on the outside. *Underside* clothed with coarse grey hairs.

Like *P. rostralis*, but with a longer and narrower snout. In that species the middle *tibiæ* are widely emarginated from the inner apex to about one-fourth their length, the emargination terminating angularly, but not toothed, on the outer edge; in this species the hollow is merely apical.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. S. W. Fulton found this species near Outram.

Tychanus.

1545. **T. quadratus**, *n.s.* Convex, sub-quadrate, longer than broad, slightly glossy, infusate-red, covered with small yellowish scales and erect variegate setæ, those near the apex and sides of the hind-body blackish; tarsi and antennæ ferruginous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, moderately arched, slightly thickened and squamose at base, its apex rugose-punctate, from thence to the base tri-carinate. *Antennæ* inserted near the apex; scape slightly thickened and barely reaching the eye: funiculus more elongate, first joint largest and clavate at apex, second similarly formed but more slender, joints 3–6 nearly equal, seventh distinctly larger than the preceding one; club large, oblong-oval. *Eyes* not convex. *Prothorax* twice as broad as long, feebly bisinuate at base, sides rounded, as are also the anterior angles, very obtusely and slightly produced in front; moderately coarsely and closely punctated, with a smooth dorsal elevation. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* quadrate, a little broader than thorax at base, moderately convex, abruptly declivous and obtusely rounded behind; coarsely striate-punctate, the punctures large and square, each elytron appearing as if sex-punctate-striate. *Legs* squamose: anterior *femora* grooved below, with a small tooth on the front edge of the groove only, near the apex; *tibiæ* a little bent, uncinatæ, setose. *Pectoral canal* deep, extending into the mesosternum for about half its length. *Underside* rufescent, coarsely punctate, covered with reddish scales. Basal segment of *abdomen* largest, third and fourth conjointly shorter than second.

The insect bears some resemblance to *T. ferrugatus*, but the form of the thorax is essentially different, the middle part of its apex being scarcely produced, whilst the extremity of the wing-cases is simply rounded without forming a protuberant lobe. The form may be said to be oblong-quadrate, but interrupted medially.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

I have one individual only, found on Tiritiri Island by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Acalles (p. 488).

1546. **A. setifer**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, convex, not uneven, piceous, antennæ and tarsi yellowish-red, setose.

Rostrum as long as thorax, a little arched, sub-parallel, its middle part elevated, smooth and shining, the sides with two grooves having a carinate interval between them, the base with erect, yellowish, scale-like setæ, the front with depressed hairs. *Antennæ* medially inserted, shining and nearly nude, funiculus longer than scape, its first joint stout, elongate-obconical, second smaller and sub-cylindric, 3-7 about equal, club ovate. *Prothorax* oviform, rather longer than broad, constricted behind the apex, the latter rufescent, closely and coarsely punctate, clothed with erect, yellow, scale-like setæ and a few decumbent hairs. No *scutellum*. *Elytra* broader than thorax, oviform, coarsely striate-punctate, interstices narrow, bearing rows of setæ very similar to those on the thorax. *Legs* stout, clothed with greyish setæ; *tarsi* moderately broad, second joint transversal, third expanded and bilobed.

Nos. 1275 and 1286 make the nearest approach as regards form: the regular rows of setæ on the elytral interstices, together with the absence of scales and superficial inequalities, will lead to its recognition.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found my specimen on the Waitakerei Range.

1547. **A. posticalis**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, contracted medially, gradually narrowed towards the front, widest in line with the hind thighs, convex, not uneven, piceous; legs and apex of beak obscure-red, tarsi and antennæ testaceous-red; clothed with depressed, pitchy and greyish-yellow scales, and similarly-coloured long erect setæ.

Rostrum as long as thorax, moderately arcuated, a little dilated apically, sparingly punctured, its base squamose. *Antennæ* implanted just behind the middle, nearly nude; scape short, funiculus like that of *A. setifer*. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, almost oviform, gradually narrowed, but scarcely constricted anteriorly; punctate; the pale scales, though scattered, have a tendency to congregate along the middle. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* broader than thorax, rather short, sub-cordate, abruptly bent down behind; striate-punctate, interstices plane and rather broad; the paler clothing predominates behind, there are two or three blackish elevations near the middle of each, but in a denuded specimen their surface is destitute of distinct inequalities. *Legs* stout, clothed in the same way as the body.

This insect in general contour and structure resembles No. 1274, and, to some extent, No. 1281, but the thorax is narrower and more perceptibly and gradually narrowed anteriorly without any distinct frontal constriction. In both of these species the hind-body is not very much longer than the thorax, is much rounded from the base (where the width equals that of the thorax), and then rather suddenly narrowed and deflexed behind.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I have seen two only; they were picked out of a miscellaneous collection forwarded from Taieri by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group—COSSONIDÆ.

Pentarthrum (p. 508).

1548. *P. melanosternum*, *n.s.* Fusiform, moderately convex, slightly glossy, sparingly clothed with minute greyish hairs; castaneous, the apex of thorax and portions of the hind-body tinged with piceous, legs paler, antennæ rufous, club fulvescent, beak red.

Prothorax ovate-triangular, constricted in front, its punctation moderate. *Scutellum* blackish, shining. *Elytra* sub-cylindrical, a little bi-arcuate at base, striate-punctate, interstices with a row of small punctures. *Legs* stout, femora dilated medially and deeply notched at the extremity, tibiæ strongly uncinatæ, tarsi narrow, third joint but little broader than the preceding one. *Underside* glossy, moderately punctured, with excessively short greyish hairs proceeding from the punctures; *prosternum* and three last segments of the abdomen reddish, the rest of the breast piceous; lower surface of the rostrum carinated, head smooth, the *metasternum* with longitudinal linear impressions, basal segment of abdomen feebly impressed.

♂. *Rostrum* broad, parallel, its front part rather finely, the remainder moderately coarsely punctated; antennæ inserted medially (scarcely before the middle), stout, second joint of funiculus slightly longer than third, club ovate, rather short.

♀. *Rostrum* cylindric, shining, moderately finely punctured almost in rows; antennæ implanted a little behind the middle.

A form near *P. zealandicum*, smaller, relatively broader, rather flatter; the eyes of the male quite as prominent, the neck smooth; thorax shorter, more constricted in front, its punctation rather coarser, causing it to appear less nitid.

In the female the snout is shorter and broader than that of the same sex of No. 903.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Otago. Collected by Messrs. Fulton and Chalmer.

1549. *P. macrocephalum*, *n.s.* Sub-cylindrical, convex, shining, sparsely clothed with minute greyish hairs; piceous, legs and antennæ red, club paler.

Rostrum short, broad, parallel, broadly impressed on the middle, its punctation neither close nor coarse. *Antennæ* implanted at the middle, short and stout, bearing a few greyish hairs, second joint of funiculus just perceptibly longer than third; club short, of rather rounded outline. *Head* large, quite as broad as apex of thorax, without the least constriction; the occiput, or neck, nearly free from punctation. *Eyes* moderately prominent. *Prothorax* not much longer than broad, considerably dilated near the base, from thence much, yet not abruptly, narrowed towards the smooth apex, where there is a slight constriction; it is moderately punctured. *Scutellum* small, transverse. *Elytra* cylindrical, base sub-truncate, almost punctate-striate, quite striate behind, interstices with a row of small punctures. *Legs* robust, front tibial hooks not elongate, third tarsal joint a little expanded.

On comparing this species with the male of No. 903 it will be seen that the antennæ are much shorter, and the club decidedly rounder; the rostrum is about one-third shorter and broader; the head is much longer, broader, and destitute of constriction, so that there is no distinct neck; the thorax is so much dilated laterally near the base as to be broader than any part of the hind-body; the posterior margin of the elytra, though not projecting beyond the general outline, is much more distinct; the hind-body, therefore, seems less narrowed apically.

♂. Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

One example only, from Taieri. Found by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Eucossonus.

Nov. gen.

Body moderately elongate, sub-depressed, setigerous. *Rostrum* stout, shorter than thorax, somewhat arched, widened in front. *Scrobes* deep, expanded towards, and attaining, the eyes. *Antennæ* elongate, inserted before the middle; *scape* flexuous, incrassated apically, reaching backwards beyond the eyes; *funiculus* as long as scape, 5-articulate, two basal joints of nearly equal length, narrow at base, joints 3-5 decrease in length; *club* oblong-oval, articulate. *Eyes* convex, distinctly faceted, distant from thorax. *Head* much narrowed towards the eyes, its back part or neck smooth. *Prothorax* longer than broad, well rounded behind the middle, narrowed and considerably constricted anteriorly so that the apex seems much swollen; disc broadly canaliculate. *Scutellum* moderate. *Elytra* elongate, not twice the length of and but little broader than the widest part of thorax, parallel, base bisinuate. *Legs* rather long; *femora* simple; *tibiæ* nearly straight, obviously uncinatè; *tarsi* stout, second basal joint moderate, third broad, its lobes strongly developed, fourth equalling the preceding three in length; claws simple. *Meta-sternum* moderately elongate; *abdomen* as long as it, its second segment shorter than first, the latter broadly impressed behind. *Coxæ* distant.

Allied to *Sericotrogus*, differing from it in the unimpressed prosternum, more widely separated and more deeply-embedded coxæ, the anterior particularly, and in the structure of the antennæ and tarsi, &c.

1550. **E. comptus**, n.s. Sub-depressed, moderately elongate, ferrugineous, sub-opaque, antennæ and tarsi red, snout dark-red; clothed with yellow scale-like hairs.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, the portion before the antennal insertion broader than the back part, apex nearly nude, but with slender hairs on the side, much finer than those behind, moderately coarsely but not deeply punctate. *Neck* nearly smooth. *Prothorax* nearly twice as long as broad, base slightly bi-sinuate, sides well rounded, considerable narrowed towards the swollen apex; dorsum broadly canaliculate or impressed, with coarse shallow punctures. *Elytra* broader than base of thorax but hardly wider than its middle

part, narrowed posteriorly; each elytron with three distinct rows of elongate setæ or coarse hairs, with smaller ones distributed over the surface; their sculpture consists of rows of rather shallow punctures, and the intervals between every two rows appear somewhat elevated. *Antennæ* with a few slender greyish hairs; scape bent, thickened at apex; basal joint of funiculus stoutest, incrassated apically, scarcely exceeding second in length, third rather longer than fourth, fifth shorter than fourth, almost quadrate; club oblong-oval, pubescent. *Underside* blackish, with moderately coarse, shallow punctures, bearing a few fine short setæ; metasternum longitudinally lineated.

♀. Rostrum sub-parallel, shining-red, punctate; *antennæ* inserted medially.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found this fine specimen on the Waitakerei Range.

Obs.—No. 934 must be referred to this genus, so as to become known as *Eucossonus setiger* (Sharp).

Group—CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Epheus.

Nov. gen.

Elongate, depressed. *Head* exserted, contracted behind, its muzzle quadrate, antennal tubercles strongly obliquely elevated. *Antennæ* filiform, slender, longer than body, densely pubescent, and sparsely ciliated below; basal joint stout, elongate, clavate at apex, second very small, third rather shorter than first or fourth, joints 4-11 about equal. *Prothorax* longer than broad, deeply constricted in front, the sides strongly spined; disc bi-spinose. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* elongate, broader than thorax at base, very widely incurved laterally; apices rounded, exposing the pygidium. *Legs* long and slender; *tarsi* linear, elongate, basal articulation nearly twice the length of the second, third cleft to the base, their soles brush-like. *Anterior coxæ* prominent, sub-contiguous, intermediate more distant. *Metasternum* moderate, convex, canaliculate. *Abdomen* sub-parallel, narrow, on a lower plane than the sternum, its last segment uncovered. *Eyes* large and prominent, coarsely faceted, reniform, their greatest bulk in front.

Allied to *Leptachrous*.

1551. *E. costifer*, *n.s.* Ferruginous, tarsi and palpi fulvous; the margin of each elytron to beyond the middle, and a lateral post-median spot, fulvescent.

Head longitudinally grooved, forehead nude, rufous, and rugose; labrum and epistome smooth; the hind part coarsely rugose-punctate and clothed with yellow hairs. *Antennæ* elongate, their last three joints extending beyond the body, densely covered with very short yellow hairs. *Prothorax* longer than broad, considerably constricted in front, each side armed with a very strong, acute spine; disc uneven, with two erect median spines of nearly equal thickness throughout; behind these spines is a bare, coarsely-wrinkled space, but the rest of the surface is more finely sculptured and covered with

bright-yellow hairs. *Scutellum* pubescent. *Elytra*, except near the base, with exceedingly short inconspicuous hairs; broadest at the shoulders, from behind these gradually incurved to within a short distance of the apices, not attenuated posteriorly; apices rounded singly, uncovering the last dorsal segment; disc plane, densely rugose-punctate, each with three dorsal costæ, and a fourth, obsolete at the shoulders, recurved at the extremity so as to be continuous with the raised suture. *Legs* elongate, slender; femora with depressed greyish, the tibiæ and tarsi with fulvous, hairs. *Underside* castaneous, clothed with short griseous hairs; head and prosternum red, transversely wrinkled.

Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

I captured my specimen at Tuakau, Waikato.

Group—LAMIIDÆ.

Hybolasius (p. 609).

1552. *H. apicalis*, *n.s.* Elongate-oblong, sub-depressed, slightly nitid; fusco-piceous, elytral tubercles and apices of a chestnut colour; base of femora and all but the basal joint of the antennæ a little rufescent.

Head granulated. *Prothorax* broader than long, with an obtuse tubercle on each side behind the middle, transversely impressed near base and apex, disc with three obtuse elevations, granulated. *Elytra* moderately punctated to the extremity, densely clothed with cinereous hairs, with two smooth, compressed, basal tubercles, their apices a little prolonged and not contiguous. *Antennæ* elongate, bearing fine long hairs, their basal joint elongate-pyriform, second very short, third and fourth very long, the others decreasing in bulk. *Legs* clothed with grey hairs, thighs inflated.

Allied to No. 1075, smaller; elytral tubercles nude, but well developed; on each elytron there is an indistinctly raised longitudinal space more glossy, and with rather fewer punctures on it than the other parts of the surface. Their pubescence has a tendency to form two or three lateral spots of the same colour as the apices, and they bear some elongate grey hairs near the sides and apex.

Length, $2\frac{3}{5}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Described from one sample found by Mr. W. D. Campbell, Bay of Islands.

1553. *H. piceus*, *n.s.* Narrow, sub-depressed, obscure-piceous; antennæ, legs, and elytral discs more or less rufescent, clothed with fine ash-coloured pubescence, rather inconspicuous; the legs, antennæ, and apices of elytra bearing elongate grey hairs, the palpi fulvescent.

Head densely granulated. *Prothorax* small, densely granulated, obtusely tuberculate laterally, its disc indistinctly tri-tuberculate, base and apex reddish. *Elytra* elongate, apices a little produced, acutely rounded, and not contiguous; their surface nearly plane, broadly depressed before the middle, punctated, basal

tubercles large, but rather obtuse and not tufted. *Antennæ* slender, third and fourth articulations long.

This species should be placed near the preceding one.

Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

One sample in my own collection. Waitakerei Range.

Group—EROTYLIDÆ.

Cryptodacne (p. 640).

1554. *C. vittata*, n.s. Sub-oblong, convex, shining, rich dark-brown; the sides of the thorax and half the width of each elytron, except a large lateral spot near the middle, fusco-ferruginous; legs ferruginous, antennæ red; sparsely-clothed with minute, semi-erect, coarse yellowish hairs.

Head trigonal, with a few moderately-coarse punctures at each side, its middle part quite smooth. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, bearing fine yellow hairs, formed as in *C. synthetica*. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, the sides very slightly curved, posterior angles rectangular, base bisinuate, emarginated and depressed behind the eyes, transversely impressed at the base, moderately distantly punctured, the middle smooth. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* with rectangular shoulders, from thence gradually narrowed posteriorly, with numerous rows of fine punctures. *Legs* stout; *tibiæ* straight, gradually dilated towards the extremity. *Underside* pitchy-brown, the sides and apex rufescent; the sides and prosternum with confluent punctures; *process* of prosternum quite truncate behind, with raised margins; *metasternum* with a few large punctures on the sides, its middle part minutely punctated; *abdomen* finely punctured, with rather long, straight, yellowish hairs.

Differs from *C. synthetica* in coloration; the middle of the head and thorax smooth, and the anterior *tibiæ* not curved externally as in that species.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Wellington: Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Group—CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.

Bryobates.

Nov. gen.

Body sub-conical, moderately convex. *Head* large, immersed nearly to the eyes. *Eyes* large, not prominent, with distinct facets, truncate inwardly. *Palpi* short, stout; the terminal joint of the maxillary minute, conical. *Antennæ* inserted on the forehead rather behind the front part of the eyes, filiform but robust, not so long as the body; basal articulation elongate and somewhat pyriform; second shortest, yet not much abbreviated; joint 3-10 about equal, the intermediate rather longer than the others, eleventh oviform. *Prothorax* transverse, quadrangular, very slightly curvedly narrowed behind, base rounded, posterior angles nearly obsolete, anterior depressed, marginated. *Scutellum* broadly triangular. *Elytra* wider than thorax at base, gradually but very considerably distended behind,

apices obtusely obliquely rounded towards the gaping suture, exposing the three ventral segments. *Legs* long and robust; *femora* arched above, straight below; anterior *tibiæ* straight, gradually dilated apically, apparently unarmed, the others somewhat flexuous; *tarsi* moderate, basal joint largest, sub-oblong, second triangular, third strongly bi-lobed, fourth equal to first in length; *claws* well developed, thickened at base, with dense, coarse, brush-like *soles*. *Prosternum* short, not produced, anterior coxæ very prominent, distinctly, but not at all widely, separated. *Mesosternum* deeply hollowed in front; middle coxæ slightly raised, as far apart as the posterior, the interval depressed. *Metasternum* rather short; coxæ elongate and distant. *Abdomen* narrower than the wing-cases, with five segments; the intermediate short, with straight sutures; the last rounded, on a lower plane than the breast.

I am unable to point out any nearly-allied form.

1555. **B. coniformis**, *n.s.* Shining, nude, dark-blue; legs fulvous; tarsi blackish; basal joint of antennæ fulvous; the other joints similarly coloured at the base, but blackish beyond, pubescent.

Head longer than, and nearly as broad as, the thorax; suture of epistome oblique, a little uneven, its vertex with a few wrinkles and punctures. *Prothorax* broader than long, margined, apex truncate, base obtusely rounded, its sides nearly parallel yet visibly curvedly narrowed posteriorly, hind angles obsolete; its surface somewhat uneven, rather coarsely but not densely punctured, the dorsum with fewer punctures, the interstices very minutely punctated. *Scutellum* large, viridescent, finely reticulately sculptured. *Elytra* not closely applied to the thorax, finely margined, bisinuate at base, humeral angles blunt, they are broader than the thorax at the base and twice its breadth behind, their sides and apices abruptly deflexed, apices very broadly rounded, almost obliquely truncated, towards the open suture; their sculpture similar to, but finer than, that of the thorax. *Underside* black, sparingly clothed with greyish hairs. *Abdomen* distantly punctated and appearing slightly rugose.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Discovered by Mr. Sydney W. Fulton, of Outram, and Mr. T. Chalmer, of Dunedin, on moss, Mount Maungatua. I have one pair only.

Group—EUMOLPIDÆ.

Aphilon (p. 629).

1556. **A. monstrosa**, *n.s.* Convex, hemispherical, nude, shining, black; legs and antennæ fusco-testaceous.

Head slightly uneven, minutely shagreened, with a few minute punctures, but appearing smooth. *Prothorax* transverse, narrowed but not much curved towards the front; apex incurved, its whole surface minutely sculptured, finely but distinctly punctured, the sides and base nearly smooth. *Scutellum* minute, scarcely perceptible. *Elytra* with several irregular rows of distinct punctures, some smaller ones on the intervals, and closely sculptured in the same way as the thorax. *Legs* stout, *tibiæ* arcuated, *tarsi* pubescent, basal joint sub-

oblong, with rounded hind-angles, very large, second transverse, of moderate size. *Antennæ* with robust basal joint, second a little stouter and shorter than third, joints 3-6 rather slender and about equal, seventh and eighth broader than the preceding ones, ninth and tenth still larger, these four longer than broad, eleventh largest.

There is no probability of this being mistaken for the two previously-described ones of equal size (*A. pretiosa* and *punctata*); the thorax is less transversal, and the enormously-developed basal joint of all the tarsi is quite exceptional.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

I found two specimens on the Waitakerei Range.

1557. *A. sobrina*, n.s. Black, shining; legs and antennæ pale-brown.

Head finely punctated, labrum reddish. *Prothorax* transversal, very finely and distantly punctured, the sides and base nearly smooth. *Scutellum* quite distinct, triangular, reddish. *Elytra* substriate, each with about ten rows of punctures, the sutural not reaching the middle; the striæ are not quite regular, but the punctures follow their course.

Intermediate between *A. monstrosa* and *A. punctatum*: the distinct scutellum and moderately-developed tarsi distinguish it from the former, whilst the elytral sculpture and longer thorax differentiate it from the latter.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

I obtained my specimen on the Waitakerei.

Group—CNEMACANTHIDÆ.

Mecodema (p 7).

1557A. *M. litoreum*, n.s. Elongate, moderately convex, shining, black, legs and antennæ dark rufo-piceous, tips of palpi rufescent; body bearing many long ferruginous bristles.

Head with numerous fine punctures between the eyes, slightly transversely wrinkled, irregularly rugose in front; labrum obtusely rounded; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* cordiform, sides obtusely rounded, considerably yet not very abruptly narrowed behind, posterior angles blunt, the anterior a little rounded; base and apex ciliated, the former deeply, the latter more feebly arcuate-emarginate; marginal channels with a row of hispid punctures, dorsal groove well marked and terminating in the curved frontal impression, the disc with some transverse rugæ least evident on each side of the middle, basal fossæ large and close to the angles, base somewhat depressed. *Elytra* elongate-oval, each wing-case with eight finely-punctured striæ (besides the lateral sculpture, consisting of large punctiform impressions becoming rugose posteriorly); the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth interstices broader than the others, the third, fifth, and seventh with from two to six large punctiform impressions, the posterior sculpture confused and rugose. *Legs* elongate; anterior tibiæ with shallow punctures along their inner face, the outer extremity prolonged; intermediate with many spini-

form bristles, denticulated on the hind edge, roughly sculptured externally, outer extremity angulated; posterior without denticles, less coarsely impressed, not angularly produced. *Underside* pitchy-black, with a few punctures along the sides, most obvious on the episterna; the last abdominal segment densely but finely strigose.

Should be located next to *M. alternans*. The coarse interstitial punctures on the wing-cases are quite at variance with those assigned by the late Count de Castelnau to that species.

Length, 11 lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{8}$.

Described from one example found by Mr. S. W. Fulton, on the sandhills, Taieri Beach, Otago.

Metaglymma (p. 11).

1558. *M. rufipes*, *n.s.* Convex, sub-oblong, reddish-black, glossy; legs, antennæ, and palpi red.

Head rather small, the frontal suture deep and bent forward in line with inner edge of mandibles, sometimes with an interocular depression; eyes prominent; labrum broadly rounded; mandibles striate inwardly above and punctate outwardly. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, its sides well rounded, a little sinuated towards the obtuse posterior angles; its lateral margins but slightly (if at all) expanded, quite obsolete before reaching the basal foveæ, the channels with hispid punctures; median furrow not attaining the apex, most distinct behind, basal fossæ large and close to the angles. *Elytra* broader than thorax, ovate-oblong; each with eight strongly punctured striæ in addition to the external sculpture, which is separated from them by a broad smooth interval; the sutural striæ reach the apices, the rest of the posterior sculpture is irregular. The outer angle of all the *tibiæ* more or less prolonged, the two hind pairs denticulated and bearing fulvous bristles.

Nearly allied to *M. monilifer*: the thorax with blunt hind angles, the sides not expanded, not striate, its general contour more ovate-cordate, being gradually narrowed behind instead of being abruptly contracted at the base. Elytral interstices scored with numerous transverse lines. The body more brightly coloured.

Length, $8\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Found near Outram, Otago, by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group—ANCHOMENIDÆ.

Anchomenus (p. 20).

1559. *A. oreobius*, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, not elongate, dark piceo-fuscous, the suture and lateral rims of elytra and hind angles of thorax somewhat rufescent, legs and coxæ testaceous-brown, antennæ and palpi fusco-rufous, not very glossy.

Head convex, mandibles and labrum reddish, the latter widely but not deeply emarginate. *Prothorax* quadrate, transverse, rounded anteriorly, moderately sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles not acute; basal fossæ large, having a broad curved impression proceeding from each but not attaining the front, median groove fine but distinct, the surface with fine transverse striolæ. *Elytra* oviform,

a good deal sinuated posteriorly, apices obtuse, humeral angles rounded and rather narrow; finely striate, the grooves hardly perceptibly punctured; interstices plane, third more or less evidently tripunctate; side rims sharply defined. *Underside* pitchy-brown. *Legs* moderate, the intermediate and posterior tarsi grooved above.

Differs from *A. otagoensis* by its relatively broader form, by its transversal thorax, less obviously punctured elytral striæ, &c.; from *A. sandageri* by its differently shaped thorax, shorter head, more feeble elytral grooves, &c. The latter species, judging from Dr. Sharp's diagnosis, is allied to No. 1328.

♂. Length, 4 lines; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

One taken on the summit of Mount Maungatua, Taieri, by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group—FERONIIDÆ.

Trichosternus (p. 31).

1560. *T. alternus*, *n.s.* Black, shining, elytra somewhat viridescent laterally; legs and antennæ piceous; tips of the palpi rufescent.

Head moderately broad; eyes prominent, their orbits suddenly narrowed behind. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, medially incurved apically, widely, but not so deeply, at the base; its sides moderately curved, a good deal sinuously narrowed, and, for a short distance only, quite straight behind, posterior angles rectangular; dorsum smooth and convex, the median groove and basal fossæ well developed. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* oviform, shoulders slightly dentate; punctate-striate, the third, fifth, and seventh interstices considerably broader than the others, the fifth and seventh tripunctate, lateral and apical sculpture normal.

The thorax is much more sinuously and not so gradually narrowed behind as in Nos. 72 and 1333; the elytral sculpture is rather irregular, is dissimilar to that of all the other known species, with convex interstices.

♂. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 3.

One was found by Messrs. Cheeseman and Urquhart on the mountains near Lake Tekapo, at an elevation of about 6,000ft.

1561. *T. urquharti*, *n.s.* Shining, black, the striæ and sides of elytra greenish; legs rufo-piceous; palpi pitchy-red, paler at the extremity.

Head of moderate size, with the usual sculpture and prominent eyes. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, a good deal, and rather abruptly, sinuously narrowed behind, straight just at the hind angles, these slightly projecting, base and apex ciliate and arcuate-emarginate; the dorsal groove and basal fossæ well marked; the former ends in the curved frontal impression, which becomes more distinct near the anterior angles. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* oblong-oval, humeral angles prominent, distinctly punctate-striate, interstices slightly convex, the third, fifth, and seventh a little broader than

the others, the third with three, the seventh with four or five large punctures; lateral sculpture normal.

When compared with *T. temukensis* and *T. sylvius* it will be seen that the marginal channels of the thorax are not expanded posteriorly, that its sides are more deeply and suddenly incurved behind, and that the elytra are more decidedly oblong. The deep well-defined furrows of the wing-cases, together with their distinct and regular punctation, are quite distinctive. The female is rather longer and the hind-body relatively narrower than in the other sex.

♂. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{8}$.

I possess one pair collected by Messrs. T. F. Cheeseman and A. T. Urquhart on the mountains in the vicinity of Lake Tekapo; elevation 2,500ft. to 6,500ft.

OBS.—The same gentlemen brought to me from the Otira Gorge a perfect male specimen of *Trichosternus enysi*. In it the posterior thoracic angles appear slightly more prominent than in the much-mutilated type; the middle thighs are not only much swollen or subdentate below, as if notched near the extremity, but the tibiæ of the same pair are somewhat laterally compressed and expanded, and rather pointed at the apex. In the female the punctation of the elytral striæ is finer, and the interstitial punctures seem almost obliterated. The marginal channels of the thorax are widened behind, and the basal fossæ being curved outwardly give a somewhat flattened aspect to these parts.

1562. *T. curvipes*, n.s. Oblong, moderately convex, shining, black tinged with green, the latter colour most apparent on the depressed parts; legs pitchy-red, the tarsi and palpi paler, the latter with rufescent tips.

Head with irregular wrinkles on its vertex, and coarser longitudinal ones between the frontal foveæ; eyes prominent, the post-ocular parts not distended. *Prothorax* large (nearly $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ lines), broader than long, widest at the middle, a good deal rounded anteriorly, not greatly narrowed behind, with a moderate sinuosity just before the slightly projecting angles; apex ciliated, arcuate-emarginate; base widely but not deeply incurved at the middle; disc moderately convex, median furrow deep throughout, lateral rims fine in front, widened and flattened behind; marginal channels expanded posteriorly; basal fossæ rather narrow; with some fine rugæ, those in front longitudinal. *Scutellum* smooth behind. *Elytra* oblong-oval, shoulders prominent, punctate-striate, the punctures fine; interstices a little convex, third, fifth, and seventh broadest, the seventh with five or six large punctures. *Legs* robust; femora incrassate, but not dentiform underneath; posterior tibiæ considerably curved outwardly. *Underside* black, the head and sides more or less impressed with fine irregular lines.

This is the only described *Trichosternus* with distinctly bent hind tibiæ.

♂. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{8}$.

One broken specimen was picked out of a miscellaneous collection sent from Taieri by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Holcaspis (p. 37).

1563. *H. impiger*, *n.s.* Elongate-oblong, medially narrowed, slightly convex, glossy, black, legs and antennæ nigro-piceous, tips of palpi castaneous.

Head with some fine punctures near the eyes, sometimes extending across the occiput. *Prothorax* quadrate, scarcely broader than long, base and apex more or less incurved in the middle, sides moderately rounded, a little narrowed but not much sinuated behind, posterior angles slightly projecting; the dorsal groove expanded near the apex, where it ends in a more or less obvious depression, basal fossæ elongate, with a second smaller one beyond, the disc with fine rugæ. *Scutellum* striate. *Elytra* ovate-oblong, shoulders dentate; each elytron with eight irregular, punctated striæ, the two sutural generally catenulated, the fourth interstice broadest, the punctiform impressions beyond the eighth stria large, the whole sculpture irregular posteriorly.

In the *female*, and indeed in the other sex occasionally, several of the interstices assume a chain-like appearance; even in individuals of either sex the sculpture seen on one elytron does not exactly resemble that on the other.

Legs stout, hind tibiæ—especially of the male—distinctly curved. *Underside* black, head more or less punctate, the episterna rugose-punctate.

The elytral sculpture bears some resemblance to that seen on *H. catenulata*, but the form of the thorax is essentially different.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2.

I have seen two pairs: one found by Mr. T. Chalmer on Flagstaff Mountain, near Dunedin; the other by Mr. S. W. Fulton at the trig. station, Mount Maungatua.

Haptoderus (p. 41).

1564. *H. calathoides*, *n.s.* Oblong, not broad, convex, shining; legs and three basal articulations of antennæ rufo-piceous, remaining joints of these latter, the tarsi and palpi, nearly ferruginous, the rest of the body black.

Head moderately large, constricted behind the eyes, frontal impressions indistinct; mandibles rufescent and somewhat strigose above; labrum truncate; eyes rather prominent, their orbits a little inflated behind. *Prothorax* scarcely broader than long, quite as narrow in front as at the base, its sides very obtusely rounded, not perceptibly sinuated behind, posterior angles acutely rounded, lateral margins distinct and reflexed but depressed posteriorly; dorsum with feeble striolæ, median groove distinct but a little abbreviated, basal fossæ elongate, narrow, the space between them and the angles depressed, with mere traces of a second elongate impression near each angle. *Elytra* oblong-oval, convex, slightly wider than thorax at the base, the latter feebly bisinuate, humeral angles not dentiform, narrowed and declivous but not sinuated apically; each with a short scutellar and eight well-marked, impunctate striæ, of which the intermediate pairs become confluent behind; interstices

nearly plane, simple; marginal punctures large. *Legs* stout; middle *tibiæ* evidently sulcate externally, posterior less so; three basal joints of anterior *tarsi* in the male dilated, with sponge-like and ciliated soles, the basal articulation subtriangular, the others cordiform, the joints of the others grooved above. *Underside* shining black, coxæ and trochanters rufescent, not punctated, but scored with many fine, irregular, linear impressions.

♀. All the *tarsi* striate.

Larger than *H. maorinus*, the form of the thorax totally different, more nearly resembling that of the European *Calathus cisteloides*, but more quadrate.

Length, 5 lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

I found a male at Whangarata, near Tuakau, and a female just outside the kahikatea bush near Ngaruawahia, Waikato.

Obs.—This is one of the genera instituted by the late Baron de Chaudoir, and treated by Lacordaire as one of the fifty-nine synonyma of *Feronia*. The scutellum being without basal striæ separates it from *Holcaspis*: the terminal joints of the palpi are narrowed apically, and the labial briefly truncated; the maxillary, though not pointed, are not truncate.

Group—ANISODACTYLIDÆ.

Lecanomerus (p. 46).

1565. *L. stenopus*, *n.s.* Ovate-oblong, rather narrow, convex, shining; head and throat black, elytra greenish-black, their apical margins rufescent; legs, palpi, and two basal joints of antennæ fulvotestaceous, remaining articulations fuscous.

Head smooth, frontal foveæ represented by oblique furrows extending from the eyes to the suture of the epistome. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, not short, regularly convex, finely margined, hind angles much rounded, obsolete; dorsal line feebly impressed, basal foveæ indistinct. *Elytra* ovate-oblong, not broad, striate, interstices slightly convex; they are not strongly sinuated apically.

Not at all like *L. latimanus*; distinguished from *L. obesulus* and *L. fuliginosus* by its more oblong or narrower contour, by the shape of the thorax, which is regularly rounded laterally, with its posterior angles more curved towards the base, and by the almost total absence of thoracic foveæ and punctation. The anterior *tarsi* are narrower than in any other New Zealand species.

♀. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 1.

One, Howick, Paparoa District, near Auckland.

Group—BEMBIDIIDÆ.

Bembidium (p. 55).

1566. *B. tekapoense*, *n.s.* Shining nigro-æneous, *tibiæ* and palpi piceous; the extremities of these latter, and the *tarsi*, pitchy-red.

Head moderate, greenish, frontal foveæ large and elongate; eyes moderately prominent. *Prothorax* cordate, rather small, well rounded laterally, gradually narrowed until near the base, where its sides are

straight, without projecting angles; side rims distinct, median groove moderate, the surface finely shagreened across, the base longitudinally. *Elytra* ovate, punctate-striate, the two sutural striæ recurved at the apices, interstices nearly plane, the third with three hispid punctures.

Of about the same size as *B. chalceipes*; the thorax rather smaller and not so much rounded at the sides, the elytral disc flatter, with deeper and more sharply defined grooves, most of which reach the apices, the outermost on each obsolete, their punctation finer. It is distinct from No. 109, being more convex, differently sculptured, &c. Its proper position is undoubtedly next to No. 116.

♀. Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

I selected one specimen from a heterogeneous lot of insects taken on the mountains near Lake Tekapo by Messrs. Cheeseman and Urquhart, January, 1883.

1567. *B. attenuatum*, *n.s.* Ovate, moderately convex, attenuated posteriorly; body dark-blue, shining, head greenish, legs pitchy tinged with blue.

Head moderately small, smooth, frontal fossæ large; eyes not very prominent. *Prothorax* cordiform, its sides rounded, sinuously narrowed to the base, hind angles not projecting; depressed and longitudinally shagreened at base, dorsum nearly smooth, median groove and curved frontal impression distinct. *Elytra* obovate, considerably narrowed behind; punctate-striate, the sutural striæ nearly impunctate and recurved at apex, the fourth hardly extends beyond the hind thighs, those beyond still more abbreviated and less deeply impressed; interstices almost flat, third tripunctate.

Another ally of *B. chalceipes*; smaller, the hind-body obovate and much more narrowed apically; the eyes prominent; the thorax rather smaller, less sinuated behind, its lateral rims following the curvature quite to the base instead of forming short straight sides just before it; the abbreviated scutellar striæ only reach the base, and those nearest the sides become obsolete.

♀. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

A single individual from the same source as the preceding one (*B. tekapoense*).

Cillenum (p. 59).

1568. *C. chalmeri*, *n.s.* Convex, elliptically-oblong, shining; head and abdomen dark bronzed-brown; the limbs and the remainder of the body testaceous.

Head almost smooth, frontal furrows and ocular setigerous punctures moderately large; eyes moderately prominent; mandibles not greatly curved; the colour is dark on the vertex, becoming much paler in front. Penultimate joint of maxillary *palpi* hispid. *Antennæ* stout, having sub-moniliform joints. *Prothorax* cordate-ovate, convex, gradually narrowed towards the rectangular, but not projecting, posterior angles; with a feebly impressed dorsal groove, curved frontal and transverse basal impressions, the latter obsoletely striated, the hind foveæ small. *Elytra* sub-ovate, broadest behind the curved

shoulders, their apices individually rounded; lateral rims distinct, ending just before the apices; their striæ, seemingly impunctate, are tolerably well marked on the disc, but become less evident at the sides and apex; third interstices more or less obviously tripunctate; their whole surface covered with a multitude of minute brassy impressions. *Legs* robust; the two basal articulations of the anterior tarsi of the male strongly expanded and somewhat produced inwardly, particularly the second; the first armed outwardly with two or three spiniform denticles, the third also a little produced. *Underside* testaceous, the apex of terminal segment of abdomen infusate, the rest dark smoky-brown.

Smaller than *C. albescens*; the elytral apices not at all truncate, and the rims less explanate and less abruptly marked off at the extremity.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$.

Named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. Thomas Chalmers, who pointed it out on the sandspit at Port Chalmers.

Group—PERICALIDÆ.

Scopodes (p. 67).

1569. *S. bryophilus*, *n.s.* Cupreous, shining, legs and basal joints of antennæ greenish-black; moderately elongate.

Head with fine longitudinal striolæ behind, and two frontal (interocular) punctures; labrum much rounded, bluish; eyes prominent; the whole surface more or less metallic-green. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, cordiform, broadest before the middle, where it is rounded but not angulated, from thence it is narrowed, and again dilated and obtusely angulated at the base; the lateral rims distinct, bent inwards after forming the posterior angles, but before reaching the true base; disc with transverse striolæ, almost smooth behind, with a very distinct median groove. *Elytra* moderately long, apices obliquely truncated; their sculpture consists of tolerably distinct, impunctate striæ, the foveæ are small but conspicuous, and, like the margins, tinged with green, their surface, as well as that of the thorax, being of a reddish-coppery hue.

The whole surface of the body being densely and minutely sculptured causes the insect to seem less glossy than it would be otherwise.

The general outline is similar to that of *S. versicolor*, but the expanded hind angles of the thorax at once differentiate it from that species.

♀. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

A specimen of this pretty beetle was detected by Mr. S. W. Fulton on Mount Maungatua, amongst Sphagnum moss.

1570. *S. cognatus*, *n.s.* Concolorous, black, not very glossy; rather broad, slightly convex.

Head with longitudinal strigæ; eyes large and prominent. *Prothorax* transversal, cordate, widest before the middle, where it is angulated, from that point gradually narrowed behind; lateral

margins distinct, bent inwards at the base without forming distinct angles there; its surface finely strigose, the dorsal groove and frontal impression well marked. *Elytra* oblong, rather broad, narrowed towards the shoulders, apices subtruncate; they are not deeply striate, and their foveæ are small. *Underside* shining-black, with many minute grey hairs.

Nearly allied to *S. edwardsi*, but shorter and comparatively broader; the thorax notably broader, its sides more obviously angulated, and, consequently, more narrowed posteriorly; the hind-body is decidedly broader, less evidently striate; the foveæ are not nearly so conspicuous, and the apices are more truncate, not so oblique.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Habitat, Mount Maungatua. Collected by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1571. *S. antennalis*, *n.s.* Black, shining, (except the rufescent tips of the palpi and mandibles, and the second and third joints of the antennæ) concolorous.

Head longitudinally strigose, eyes large and prominent. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, widest just before the middle, not distinctly angulated there, narrowed behind, lateral margins bent inwards at the base; its surface transversely strigose, and particularly at the sides and front, finely and densely punctate-rugose. *Elytra* moderately broad, narrowed basally; apices obliquely truncate; rather feebly striate, foveæ small.

A form just intermediate between *S. edwardsi* and the preceding species, *S. cognatus*; distinguished from the former by being shorter and relatively broader, without its silky gloss, &c.; from the latter by the less prominent antero-lateral margins of the thorax and more oblique elytral apices.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Three examples were brought from the mountainous region of Lake Tekapo by Messrs. Cheeseman and Urquhart.

Group—HYDROBIIDÆ.

Berosus.

Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. I., p. 458.

1572. *B. mergus*, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, convex, shining; head and thorax æneous (metallic), the latter broadly margined at the sides and front with testaceous; elytra dingy-testaceous; legs, antennæ, and palpi pale-yellow; the extremity of the palpi, antennal club, base of femora, and the underside blackish.

Head moderately closely and deeply punctured; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* transverse, broadly rounded in front, sides parallel, anterior angles rounded, posterior rectangular, base bisinuate; its surface not so closely punctated as the head. *Scutellum* elongate-triangular, punctate, margins smooth. *Elytra* sub-oblong, convex, narrowed towards the shoulders, apices simple; humeral region somewhat elevated, each elytron bears ten rows of closely-placed punctures sometimes assuming the form of striæ, the second terminating at the middle; interstices broad, nearly plane, the fourth,

sixth, and eighth distinctly punctulated. *Legs* simple, bearing greyish hairs.

♀. Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1.

Mr. S. W. Fulton caught two examples in a pool on Mount Maungatua, Taieri, Otago.

Group—PSELAPHIDÆ.

Sagola (p. 134).

1573. *S. castanea*, n.s. Elongate, sub-depressed, shining, rufo-castaneous, head and thorax dark-red, legs and antennæ rufescent, tarsi and palpi fulvous.

Head large, trigonal, its posterior angles so produced as to be as broad as the middle of the thorax, the back part separated, as it were, from the thorax by a deep incision, with a deep central cavity and two small occipital foveæ; it bears fine yellowish hairs. *Antennæ* hirsute, longer than head and thorax, of nearly equal thickness throughout; basal articulation stout, cylindric; joints 2-5 rather longer than broad, oviform, second and fourth nearly equal in bulk, third much smaller than the contiguous ones; 6-10 become shorter, the tenth being quite transversal and larger than ninth, eleventh ovate, larger than the preceding one. *Prothorax* cordate, shining; with a large depression behind the middle; two small punctiform foveæ behind it (one near each of its hind angles), and a large cavity at each side extending from the base to the middle; it is smooth otherwise, and is clothed with some fine hairs. *Elytra* broader than thorax, widest behind; sutural striæ deep and entire, intra-humeral depressions elongate (when viewed sideways they are seen to consist of a basal puncture and two or more larger confluent ones beyond); their surface is apparently impunctate, and bears numerous yellow hairs. *Hind-body* rather longer than elytra, its second and third dorsal segments broader than they, each larger than the first, all three margined, the others gradually depressed, the basal portion of the first densely covered with very minute, scale-like hairs. *Legs* of normal structure, tarsi moderately elongate.

The form of the head makes a near approach to that of *S. genale*, but the angles are not so acute as in that species, which is also a good deal smaller and very much lighter in colour.

Length, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Mr. S. W. Fulton sent me a specimen which he found at West Taieri bush.

1574. *S. excavata*, n.s. Castaneo-rufous, legs and antennæ fulvo-rufous, tarsi and palpi fulvous, clothed with yellow hairs.

Head moderate, its widest part in line with (but including) the eyes, rounded behind; with the common median depression, two minute foveæ behind, its surface appearing as if minutely punctated. *Antennæ* stout, second and fourth joints sub-globular, third small, the others gradually become transversal, eleventh rounded. *Prothorax* considerably dilated laterally at the middle, its length and breadth about equal; with the usual post-median depression, two

small basal foveæ, and a large cavity at each side behind, its sculpture like that of the head. *Elytra* broader than thorax, oblong, sutural striæ deep, the intra-humeral impressions extend half-way from the base with half a dozen punctures in each. *Hind-body* as long and as broad as elytra; its three basal segments parallel and margined, the apical ones shorter and deflexed; the base of the first covered with minute brassy scales and short depressed hairs beyond; the second deeply excavated nearly from one side to the other, with a basal protuberance directed towards, but not touching, a small median raised space on its hind margin; third segment quite as large as second, convex; the clothing and punctuation similar to those of the elytra. *Legs* moderately slender, the four anterior tibiæ straight inwardly and curved externally; the posterior slightly bent at the extremity.

The extraordinary second dorsal segment of the abdomen is quite without precedent.

Length, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$.

I found one under bark in the Paparoa district, south of Auckland.

1575. **S. sulcator**, *n.s.* Elongate, shining, elytra and legs fulvous, head, thorax, and antennæ red, hind-body castaneo-rufous, palpi yellow.

Head smooth, rather flat, rounded behind, with a deep obvious groove extending from between the antennal tubercles to the occiput, and without other distinct impressions. *Prothorax* cordiform, slightly broader than head, with large post-median and lateral cavities, and two minute basal foveæ. *Elytra* short, but little longer than thorax, much narrowed towards the base, with distinct sutural and intra-humeral furrows, these latter rather short and entire. *Hind-body* elongate, its third segment broader than elytra, the three basal of about equal length, all large, the others shorter and attenuated, but not much deflexed; clothed like the elytra with conspicuous yellow hairs. *Legs* and antennæ of normal structure, but with the posterior tibiæ bent near the extremity.

This is the only species in which the frontal cavity extends from the antennal tubercles to the back part of the head. The body is rather elongate, and is contracted between the head and thorax, the thorax and elytra, and again, but less evidently, at the first dorsal segment of the abdomen.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

I found my specimen at Woodhill, on the Kaipara Railway, near Helensville.

1576. **S. osculans**, *n.s.* Shining, chestnut-red; the elytra, limbs, and trophi paler, head and thorax nearly nude, the rest of the body hirsute.

Head short, almost as broad as thorax, obtusely dilated behind the eyes, but not angulated behind nor rounded laterally; its median cavity deep and extending as far as the back part of the eyes; hind foveæ small and narrow. *Antennæ* thick. The maxillary palpi

stout, their terminal joint nearly globular. *Prothorax* cordiform, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, with the usual impressions. *Elytra* larger than thorax, considerably narrowed towards the base; sutural striae rather broad and deep; the intra-humeral short, with two or three large punctures. *Hind-body* nearly twice the length of elytra, bearing rather long, but not coarse, yellow hairs; its basal segment simple — *id est*, destitute of minute scales. *Legs* rather slender; all the tibiae straight inwardly, and but little arched externally; *tarsi* short.

The short tarsi, in conjunction with the form of the head and the absence of minute scales on the first dorsal segment of the abdomen, are characters that prevent the location of this species close to any other; it should, however, follow those (such as *S. genale*) in which the posterior angles of the head are protuberant, so as to be treated as an intermediate form.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

One example in my own collection. Woodhill.

1577. *S. foveale*, *n.s.* Shining; head and thorax red, abdomen chestnut-red, antennae fulvo-rufous, elytra and legs less rufescent, palpi yellow; clothed with yellow hairs.

Head moderate, rounded behind, convex; the frontal cavity short and narrow, terminating between the eyes; basal foveae rather long and large and placed near each other; its surface with shallow punctures, antennal tubercles coarsely punctated. *Antennae* stout, second and third joints small and sub-globular; second obviously smaller than fourth; joints 5-10 quite transverse and differing but little from one another; eleventh larger than the preceding one. *Prothorax* convex, as long as broad, its middle part widest, post-median fovea moderate, the basal small, lateral cavities large. *Elytra* oblong, widened behind the middle; sutural and intra-humeral furrows moderate. *Hind-body* rather short, broad, apical segments deflexed; all the basal segment covered with inconspicuous scales. *Legs* stout; femora inflated: all the tibiae straight inwardly, and not much curved outwardly; *tarsi* moderate, not elongate.

S. terricola and *S. excavata* are the only species having distinctly punctated antennal tubercles; in *S. elevata* and *S. brevitarsis* the punctation can be seen, but not easily: that, therefore, together with the short groove on the head, will cause this species to be easily identified.

Length, quite $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found one on the Waitakerei Range.

1578. *S. elevata*, *n.s.* Shining; head, thorax, and antennae dark-red, elytra fulvo-rufous, hind-body chestnut-red, legs and palpi fulvous; its pubescence yellow.

Head somewhat convex, short and broad, rounded behind; its median groove deep, elongate-triangular, with raised hind margins; there are no other impressions. *Antennae* stout, not obviously incrassated apically, third joint small, eleventh scarcely longer than tenth, but with a distinct terminal appendage visible below the

pubescence. *Prothorax* broader than long, cordate, with the usual depressions. *Elytra* oblong, a little narrowed at the base, longer and broader than thorax, their sutural striæ deep and entire, the intra-humeral with a semi-detached basal puncture. *Hind-body* longer and broader than elytra, deflexed and attenuated apically, first segment shorter than second, its base with numerous minute scale-like hairs. *Legs* stout, the four anterior tibiæ straight along their inner edge, the outer curved, posterior perceptibly bent at the extremity; tarsi elongate.

The distinctive peculiarity of this species consists in the thickened and somewhat elevated hind borders of the cavity on the head. Its nearest ally is *S. terricola*, but in it the whole middle part of the head is much more convex; it is also narrower, and has two occipital foveæ, besides which it is altogether larger.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found two examples at Woodhill, near Helensville.

1579. *S. brevitarsis*, *n.s.* Elongate, shining, chestnut-red, legs fulvous, tarsi and palpi yellow; clothed with yellow hairs.

Head moderately broad, its posterior angles not much rounded, yet not prominent, but little convex; its central cavity deep, not reaching the neck, with two minute occipital foveæ. *Antennæ* stout, their terminal joints scarcely longer than broad. *Prothorax* subcordate, widest at the middle, much narrowed (not abruptly) in front; its post-median cavity large, so that the minute basal foveæ seem to form a portion of it; lateral cavities large. *Elytra* oblong, longer and broader than thorax, narrowed at the shoulders; sutural furrows well marked, intra-humeral deep and elongate, with four or five punctures in each. *Hind-body* much longer than and quite as broad as elytra; third segment largest, nearly twice the length of the first, the latter clothed with short yellow hairs, the apical segments conjointly obtriangular. *Legs* of moderate length; none of the tibiæ distinctly bent, but all more or less arcuated externally; tarsi short.

In *S. genale* and *S. denticolle* the tarsi are comparatively short, but this species is differentiated from both by well-marked characters.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$.

Described from one example found in Paparoa, south of Auckland, by myself.

1580. *S. bipunctata*, *n.s.* Fulvescent, head, antennæ, and thorax rufo-fulvous, elytra, legs, and palpi flavous, abdomen dark-yellow, pubescence yellow.

Head broad, rounded behind, frontal fossa short, deep, and broad, basal foveæ small. *Antennæ* elongate, third joint quite as long as, but narrower than, second; second and fourth equal, oviform; fifth very little shorter; joints 6-9 sub-globular; eighth and ninth transverse; tenth transverse, a little larger than ninth; eleventh conical, about twice the length of its predecessor. *Prothorax* cordate, with the common impressions, about as broad as the head. *Elytra* short, but little

longer than thorax, considerably narrowed towards the base; sutural grooves distinct, those between them and the shoulders composed of two well-marked punctures, the hinder elongated. *Hind-body* much longer than elytra, gradually depressed posteriorly, hirsute. *Legs* moderately slender, tibiae but little curved, tarsi moderately short.

In *S. sulcator* and *S. osculans* the wing-cases are similarly narrowed towards the front, but these two are distinguishable in other ways; the latter, however, makes the nearest approach to the present species so far as regards the intra-humeral impressions. In all the other species the elytra are oblong, narrowed before the middle only, or else more or less obtusely rounded at the sides.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$.

Unique. Found near Whangarei Harbour.

1581. ***S. duplicata***, *n.s.* Shining, head and thorax pitchy-red, antennae red, elytra and legs of a paler hue, reddish, abdomen rufocastaneous.

Head small, considerably narrower behind, frontal sulcus large, basal foveae obsolete or quite absent. *Antennae* thick and elongate, basal joint rather short and stout, second and third sub-globular, the latter nearly equalling the former; fourth longer than broad, oviform; joints 5-9 sub-quadrate; tenth transverse, eleventh conical. *Palpi* elongate and rather slender. *Prothorax* a good deal, but obtusely, dilated at the middle, so as to appear much narrowed in front and behind, with the usual sculpture. *Elytra* larger than thorax, sub-oblong, slightly narrowed towards the shoulders; sutural striae of equal depth and breadth throughout, intra-humeral depressions with a separate basal puncture; between the two grooves on each elytron there is an abbreviated punctated stria with raised margins. *Hind-body* larger than elytra; basal segment with minute depressed scales, its apex fringed with finer hairs than those on the others; posterior segments deflexed. *Legs* moderate; tibiae a little arcuated on the outside, none bent; tarsi not elongate.

The head is narrower behind than in any other species (its hind angles quite obsolete), the back part being but little broader than the neck. The punctated stria between the sutural groove and the intra-humeral depression is quite exceptional.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$.

One example. Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

1582. ***S. tenuis***, *n.s.* Slender, shining, testaceous, with greyish pubescence, legs and palpi yellow.

Head small, a little dilated but rounded behind, frontal cavity short, hind foveae rather elongate, antennal tubercles small and but little elevated; not convex. *Antennae* elongate, third and fifth articulations smaller than the contiguous ones, ninth and tenth transverse and larger than the preceding ones. *Prothorax* ovate-cordate, impressed in the orthodox fashion. *Elytra* hardly longer but broader than thorax, narrowed towards the front, sutural striae not very deep, the intra-humeral elongate. *Hind-body* longer but not

perceptibly broader than elytra, bearing rather short, greyish hairs. *Legs* slender, simple; *tarsi* moderately short.

An easily-recognized species, having the occipital foveæ nearly as conspicuous as the frontal depression, the thorax rather oviform, the eyes not prominent, and the pubescence rather fine and greyish. In almost all the other species the hairs are comparatively coarse and obvious.

Length, $7\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

One individual in my own collection. Tairua.

1583. *S. convexa*, *n.s.* Shining, head, thorax, and antennæ deep-red, elytra fulvo-rufous, hind-body infusate-red, legs fulvous, tarsi, palpi, and pubescence yellow.

Head of moderate size, rather convex, slightly narrowed behind the eyes, these latter prominent, the space between the eyes and point of insertion of the antennæ rather longer and narrower than usual; the margins of the deep frontal cavity on the same plane (or very nearly so) as the antennal tubercles; occipital foveæ small, not easily seen from above, being situated on the declivous back part. *Antennæ* robust. Terminal joint of maxillary *palpus* rather oviform. *Prothorax* cordate, convex, with the usual sculpture. *Elytra* rather longer and decidedly broader than thorax, a little narrowed in front, with the normal impressions. *Hind-body* a little broader and not much longer than elytra, its apical segments abruptly deflexed, the basal segment bearing minute brassy scales. *Legs* long and stout; the intermediate tibiæ bent near the extremity, the others slightly arcuated outwardly; *tarsi* elongate.

The rather small convex head, with its deep frontal cavity and half-concealed basal foveæ, short abdomen, and slightly flexuous middle tibiæ, do not correspond with the characters of any one species described as yet, though *S. elevata* is perhaps its nearest congener.

Lengths, $1\frac{1}{10}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Described from the single specimen I found at Tuakau, Waikato.

Group—SILPHIDÆ.

Microsilpha.

Nov. gen.

Body oblong, somewhat convex, pilose. *Head* large enough to close front of thorax. *Prothorax* almost transverse-quadrate, finely margined but not explanated laterally, adapted to, but not overlapping, the base of elytra. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, apices obtusely truncate, exposing the small apical segment of the abdomen. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, shorter than head and thorax; two basal joints stout, oviform, second the smaller; third much more slender, nearly as long as second; fourth joint hardly longer than broad, obconical; joints 5 and 6 equal, transversal, broader than fourth; seventh and eighth broader than the preceding, transverse, the latter about twice the breadth of the sixth; club tri-articulate, its basal joints transverse, the terminal somewhat rounded, large, with

a deep but narrow indentation beyond the middle. Maxillary *palpi* four-jointed, first joint longest, somewhat cylindrical; second sub-cylindric, its apex oblique; third very small, quite cylindric; fourth minute, aciculate: labial very much shorter, their two last joints similar to those of the maxillary. *Mandibles* bifid at apex. *Eyes* rather small, not prominent, free. *Legs* moderate; femora simple; tibiae gradually expanded towards the extremity, acutely denticulated externally, apical spurs not elongate; tarsi five-jointed, the fifth equalling the preceding four in length, the three basal joints of the anterior dilated in the male. Front *coxae* contiguous, not large; posterior large, transversal, not quite touching each other, their inner portion broad, the outer gradually acuminate. *Trochanters* large. *Mesosternal process* acutely triangular, meeting the pointed metasternum. *Metasternum* large. *Abdomen* very short, on a lower plane than the breast, so that the hind legs when retracted are on a level with the metasternum; with five segments, the apical small.

1584. **M. litorea**, *n.s.* Oblong, moderately convex, sparsely clothed with greyish-yellow hairs; shining, head and thorax black, wing-cases smoky-brown with some paler spots, legs variegate-castaneous, tarsi yellow, antennae variegate-fuscos.

Head distinctly punctate. *Prothorax* similarly sculptured, but with a smooth linear space on the dorsum, and one or two spots with fewer punctures; rather broader than long, sloping outwards gradually, not in the least flattened near the sides; front angles depressed, not acute; sides a little curved, with fine rims; base feebly bisinuate, with rounded posterior angles. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* a little broader than, and twice the length of, the thorax, oblong, nearly quite truncate apically, leaving the small pygidium uncovered; they bear some very indistinct costae, and their punctuation is not disposed in regular rows. Anterior *tibiae* expanded apically, armed along the outer edge with five or six denticles or spine-like teeth; the others similarly armed, but with about eight on each, all pilose. *Antennae* bearing greyish hairs, some of the joints more or less rufescent. *Underside* pitchy-black, punctate, with some reticulate marks and greyish hairs.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ – $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

One female and a mutilated male were captured on the sandspit at Port Chalmers by Mr. T. Chalmer.

Group—SILPHIDÆ.

Choleva (p. 151).

1585. **C. granifer**, *n.s.* Oviparous, attenuated posteriorly; clothed with slender, elongate, decumbent fulvescent hairs; slightly shining; head red, thorax blackish, elytra brown, legs and antennae fusco-rufous.

Head trigonal, indistinctly sculptured. *Antennae* thickened apically, basal joint yellowish, second shorter than third, joints 3–5 elongate, sixth and seventh longer than broad, eighth shorter than but as broad as seventh, ninth and tenth sub-quadrate.

Prothorax transverse, rounded towards the front, hind angles a little prolonged backwards; the disc with minute granular sculpture, but the sides appearing punctate. *Elytra* with a distinct sutural stria on each, impunctate, transversely lineated, the edge of each impression minutely denticulated. *Legs* moderate, posterior tibial spurs elongate and slender; middle tarsi simple, the anterior moderately dilated.

Allied to *Choleva lugubris* (Sharp), but with totally different sculpture.

OBS.—Nos. 276, 277, and 278 belong to *Choleva*.

♂. Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

My specimen came from Dunedin, near which town it was captured by Mr. Thomas Chalmer.

Group—SCAPHIDIDÆ.

Bæocera (p. 665).

1586. **B. fulvicolle**, *n.s.* Convex, broad, oviform, nude, shining; head, thorax, and legs fulvous, apices paler, pygidium rufescent, antennæ more or less testaceous but becoming darker towards the extremity.

Head smooth, narrowed in front; eyes somewhat flattened. *Antennæ* bearing elongate coarse hairs, apical joints finely pubescent; the two basal joints stout, 2-6 elongate and slender, seventh stouter than the preceding ones, eighth slender, joints 9-11 broad. *Prothorax* impunctate, its median lobe concealing the scutellum. *Elytra* smooth, the sutural striæ distinct behind but becoming obsolete in front. *Tibiæ* furnished with fine hairs, their apical spurs minute; basal articulation of posterior tarsi not elongated.

The colour at once distinguishes this species.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Found by Mr. P. Sandager on Tiritiri Island.

1587. **B. armata**, *n.s.* Oviform, convex, glabrous, shining, rufo-testaceous; tarsi, palpi, and two basal joints of antennæ yellow, the other joints fuscous.

Head narrowed anteriorly; eyes not prominent. *Antennæ* elongate, hirsute, joints 3-6 slender, third shorter than fourth, eighth more slender than the contiguous ones but stouter than sixth. *Prothorax* impunctate, its basal lobe not much produced. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* with fine sutural striæ reaching from base to apex, apices very obtusely rounded, nearly truncated towards the suture, yellowish behind. *Legs* slender; *tibiæ* with fine hairs, the intermediate with short greyish ones, terminal spurs (especially of the middle pair) long and robust; posterior *tarsi* slender and elongate, basal joint nearly as long as the following two.

Remarkable on account of the armature of the *tibiæ*, the spurs being longer and stouter than in any other New Zealand species: *B. apicella* makes the nearest approach to it in this respect. It is broader than *B. rufa*, but mere measurements do not convey an exact idea of actual form.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.
Woodhill (Kaipara Railway).

Group—HISTERIDÆ.

Epierus (p. 163).

1588. *E. abrogatus*, *n.s.* Sub-rotundate, convex; shining, rufo-piceous, legs and antennæ dark-red.

Head distinctly punctured. *Prothorax* transverse, narrowed anteriorly, base oblique towards each side, indistinctly margined; its sculpture like that of the head but rather closer and coarser at the middle of the base. *Elytra* punctated, each elytron with seven more or less evident, curved striæ, all becoming obsolete posteriorly, the sutural not reaching the base, the outermost abbreviated, visible at the middle only. *Pygidium* finely punctured, quite imperceptibly at the base. *Tibiæ* curved externally and expanded towards the extremity, the two front pairs closely denticulated, the posterior with fewer and more minute denticles. *Under-surface* sculptured like the upper, but much more finely on the middle of the metasternum.

Allied to *E. sylvanus*, but with distinctly punctured wing-cases. No. 297 is an *Epierus*.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

I found two at Helensville (Kaipara), on logs.

1589. *E. planiceps*, *n.s.* Convex, sub-rotundate; shining, rufo-piceous, legs dark-red, antennæ and tarsi fulvescent.

Head broadly but slightly concave, not perceptibly punctured. *Prothorax* almost impunctate, but with one or two rows of punctures along the base. *Elytra* impunctate, each with six dorsal striæ, the sutural straight and finest, all obliterated behind. *Pygidium* smooth. *Tibiæ* expanded apically, the anterior arcuated externally, all more or less minutely denticulated.

Resembles *E. abrogatus* in form.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

My specimen was taken off a log on the Waitakerei Range.

1590. *E. crenulatus*, *n.s.* Oblong-oval, convex; shining, rufo-piceous, legs rufescent, tarsi and antennæ fulvescent.

Head not distinctly punctured. *Prothorax* transverse, finely margined, very finely punctated, most evidently near the base. *Elytra* obsoletely punctured, each with five fine arcuated striæ, the fifth marginal, the sutural very indistinct. *Pygidium* almost impunctate. *Tibiæ* widened towards the extremity, anterior curved externally, all more or less minutely and sparsely denticulated. *Underside* smooth; hind margin of mesosternum finely crenulated.

Most nearly resembles *E. purus*, but in that species the hind-body is more attenuated posteriorly.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found eight examples at Woodhill and on the Waitakerei Range.

1591. **E. simplex**, *n.s.* Convex, oblong-oval; shining, rufo-piceous inclining to black, legs dark-red, antennæ and tarsi fulvescent.

Head very finely punctated. *Prothorax* distinctly margined laterally, finely and evenly punctured. *Elytra* very finely, almost obsoletely, punctated, each with six fine curved striæ, the sutural more or less indistinct. *Pygidium* not distinctly sculptured. *Front tibiæ* finely denticulated. *Underside* finely punctured, the posterior edge of the mesosternum indistinctly crenulated.

This and the following species are the most oblong I have seen in New Zealand.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Otago: Ten specimens from Mr. T. Chalmer and two from Mr. S. W. Fulton. Arboreal in habit.

1592. **E. rusticus**, *n.s.* Oblong-oval, moderately convex; shining, rufo-piceous, legs rufescent, tarsi and antennæ fulvescent.

Head finely punctured. *Prothorax* transverse, finely margined, distinctly punctured, the punctation becoming more obvious towards the base. *Elytra* distinctly punctated, each elytron with six well-marked striæ not attaining the apex, the sutural straight, the others curved; in addition to these there is an indistinct, abbreviated humeral stria. Anterior *tibiæ* denticulated. *Under-surface* punctured like the upper, the front edge of the mesosternum crenulated.

Most nearly allied to *E. punctulipennis*; the most oblong form described as yet from New Zealand.

Sometimes the insect is dark fusco-rufous, with a suffused pitchy spot near the middle of the hind-body.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Taken under tarata bark, West Taieri bush, by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group—TROGOSITIDÆ.

Grynoma (p. 181).

1593. **G. viridescens**, *n.s.* Oblong, somewhat convex; legs, antennæ, and thorax testaceous or yellowish-brown; elytra viridescent, the depressed parts more or less infusate; irregularly clothed with semi-erect, slender white setæ.

Head rufo-fuscous, densely punctate, small, nearly nude. *Antennæ* short, two basal articulations large, third longer than broad, joints 4–6 sub-quadrate, seventh and eighth very transversal; club oblong, ninth and tenth joints strongly transverse, eleventh rounded. *Prothorax* transverse, narrowed in front, anterior angles not prominent; sides explanate, lateral margins obsoletely crenulate, paler and more coarsely punctured than the disc. *Elytra* shining, side margins crenate, the green portion uneven and rather more elevated than the rest of their surface, the punctation moderately coarse but not very close.

About half the size of the previously-recorded species, the thorax

more narrowed anteriorly, side margins crenulate, the antennæ shorter and with a much broader club.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Found by Mr. T. Chalmer near Dunedin.

Group—SYNCHITIDÆ.

Ablabus (p. 183).

1594. *A. nodosus*, *n.s.* Oblong, not elongate, convex, variegate, legs and antennæ infuscate-red.

Head rufescent, granulated. *Antennæ* short, the ninth articulation but little larger than eighth. *Prothorax* much rounded in front, deeply emarginate behind the eyes, its surface with numerous granules and some irregular depressions and elevations; its sides explanate, with four lobes, the anterior largest with acute front angles, second narrowed towards the extremity, third narrow, fourth minute, forming the posterior angle; disc infuscate-red, sides somewhat testaceous, clothed with yellow setæ. *Elytra* oblong, parallel-sided, suddenly deflexed and narrowed behind; apices a little prolonged, with a distinct sutural notch; base arcuated medially, oblique towards each shoulder; broadly concave above; their real sculpture consists of rows of punctures, and, on each elytron, seven more or less obvious nodules; their surface, however, is so densely covered with variegate setæ, chiefly of a yellow hue, and other substances, that the punctation and smaller inequalities are obliterated; the predominating colour is a yellowish-grey, but there is a very evident blackish transverse line just below the summit of the posterior declivity, and there are some dark patches on the disc and sides. *Legs* stout, clothed with fine hairs and setæ.

In perfect specimens there are usually four fine lines of yellowish setæ on the hind-body, two elongate curved basal elevations, two or three large nodules in an oblique row near the middle of each elytron, and three or four on the top of the hind slope but with a broad sutural space between the congeries.

It very much resembles *A. brevis*, but the apices of the elytra are more produced and dehiscent.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 1.

Mr. T. Chalmer found one at Hooper's Inlet, and two or three others near Dunedin.

Ulonotus (p. 186).

1595. *U. punctatus*, *n.s.* Oblong, sub-depressed, sub-opaque, nearly nude, pitchy-black, legs obscure-fuscous, the three basal joints of the tarsi fusco-testaceous, antennæ (save the two basal articulations) reddish-brown, explanate sides of thorax covered with grey matter.

Head granulate. *Antennæ* with two basal joints piceous; second not so stout as but longer than exposed portion of first; third slender, elongate; joints 4-8 about equal, moniliform; ninth rather small, being twice the bulk of eighth, but only about one-half of tenth; eleventh larger than the preceding, rounded. *Prothorax*

transversal, sides explanated and trilobed; anterior lobe large, acute in front, the indentation behind it about one-half its size, the next lobe small, the basal minute, forming the posterior angle; disc destitute of distinct depressions, granulate. *Elytra* oblong, with rows of closely-placed punctures, appearing as if transversely rugose; they bear (on each) about six tubercles behind the middle, those near the hind declivity most conspicuous. *Legs* stout.

Smaller and relatively broader than *U. asper*, the wing-cases differently sculptured. It is rendered distinct by the unusual reduction of the ninth antennal joint, so that the structure of the club is just intermediate between that of the more orthodox *Ulonotii* and the genus *Ablabus*. Should other forms be discovered possessing antennæ of similar structure, it may become expedient to alter the generic diagnosis of *Ulonotus*, so as to admit such species and also all those now belonging to *Ablabus*.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

One. Woodhill.

Bitoma (p. 192).

1596. **B. scita**, *n.s.* Body elongate, moderately convex, subopaque, variegate; head and thorax obscure rufo-fuscous, legs pale-brown, antennæ and front of head rufescent; tarsi, thoracic lobes, and most of the wing-cases testaceous; the sides, apex, and a broad sutural space not reaching the base and furcate in front, brownish (elytra), on the interstices some small pale elevations, there being five on the third, and others near the sides.

Head coarsely granulate, broadly bi-impressed longitudinally. *Prothorax* granulated, with some rather deep and broad impressions; its sides explanate, with a deep median indentation, the anterior lobe largest, the other with uneven edges, so as to appear as if formed of three or four denticles. *Elytra* with eight or nine rows of quadrate punctures, clothed with fine pale setæ. *Legs* stout, tibiæ ciliated with fuscous setæ similar to those bordering the elytra.

Allied to *B. lobata*, larger, broader, much more brightly coloured, &c.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

One in my own collection. Whangarata, near Tuakau.

1597. **B. guttata**, *n.s.* Elongate-oblong, moderately convex; elytra shining, piceous, with (on each) two elongate, raised, basal and other ill-defined spots brick-red; legs and antennæ obscure fusco-rufous, head and thorax with two large, raised greyish spots on each, formed of scale-like matter.

Head granulated. *Prothorax* bilobed, the lobes of equal length, the posterior widely emarginate; its surface granulate, with depressions similar to those seen in *B. rugosa*, *B. lobata*, and *B. scita*. *Elytra* with several rows of punctures, interstices almost smooth, clothed with fine yellowish setæ or short hairs. *Legs* setigerous, stout.

Its affinities are with *B. rugosa* and the other two species referred to above: from the first it differs in having the thorax lobate, &c., whilst the rugose appearance of the elytral sculpture and almost

entire absence of tubercular elevations, except near the apex, separate it from *B. lobata* and *B. scita*, independently of the glossy and nearly nude aspect of the hind-body.

B. rugosa, besides other disparities, may be distinguished from its three congeners by the presence of several irregular cavities on the elytra.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. T. Chalmer detected a specimen near Dunedin.

Group—PYCNOMERIDÆ.

Pycnomerus (p. 208).

1598. *P. carinellus*, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-parallel, moderately shining, bearing exceedingly minute greyish hairs, pitchy-black; legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

Head with two deep frontal expressions, each separated from the side by an elevated space; it is coarsely (comparatively) punctated; eyes coarsely faceted. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, the eleventh joint but little smaller than tenth, densely pubescent and appearing punctate. *Prothorax* convex, slightly narrowed towards the base, closely and coarsely punctured all over and without other distinct sculpture. *Elytra* elongate-oblong-oval, base a little arcuate-emarginate, sides but little curved, strongly punctate-striate, apex rufescent; the interstices narrow and convex, second, third, and fifth insulated.

The thorax and elytra less contracted towards their bases than in *P. ellipticus*, the elytral suture plane instead of convex, the third interstices elevated in front and united at the base by a short carina, the scutellar region consequently seeming more depressed.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found one example at Woodhill (Kaipara Railway).

1599. *P. cæcus*, *n.s.* Sub-parallel, elongate, moderately convex, shining, dark-red, sparingly clothed with some minute greyish hairs.

Head punctate, the frontal cavities prolonged to its back part, lateral margins raised; eyes obsolete. *Antennæ* stout, the eleventh joint as broad as tenth, punctate and pubescent; though the suture can be detected, the two joints seem entire. *Prothorax* longer than broad, slightly narrowed behind, indistinctly bi-impressed longitudinally, its punctation moderately fine and open, with fewer punctures on the middle, its base depressed. *Elytra* elongate-oval, base obliquely truncated towards the suture, not distinctly emarginated, humeral angles a little porrected; striate, the punctiform impressions in the furrows elongate; interstices rather broad, finely and distantly punctured, the first and third united at the base, the second and fourth insulated.

A highly-interesting form, owing to the absence of eyes: at any rate those organs cannot be detected by means of an ordinary lens.

The thorax has fewer punctures on its surface than any other New Zealand species; the punctures of the elytral striæ are un-

commonly elongate and less obviously separated than is usual, and the first and third interstices are rather broad.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{8}$.

Mr. T. Chalmer transmitted a specimen from Dunedin.

1600. **P. hirtus**, *n.s.* Shining, pitchy-black, legs and antennæ piceo-rufous, pubescent, moderately elongate, not very narrow, sub-parallel.

Head closely punctured, frontal cavities rounded, not elongate, the margins a little elevated at the point of insertion of antennæ only; eyes with coarse facets. *Antennæ* pubescent, the tenth and eleventh articulations (conjointly) globular, the eleventh not distinctly separated from the tenth, but punctate and densely pubescent. *Prothorax* oblong, not perceptibly narrowed behind, closely punctured, the disc with a large distinct impression almost divided into two by a smooth longitudinal costa. *Elytra* elongate, not parallel, sub-ovate, base widely arcuated, humeral angles slightly prominent, punctate-striate, the punctures elongate and, owing to the presence of sappy or scale-like matter, not appearing to be distinctly separated from one another; interstices quite as broad as the grooves, impunctate, the third a little elevated and united at the base by means of a transverse (not curved) carina; the fourth and sixth almost touch the base.

The yellow hairs on the head and thorax can be easily seen without the aid of the microscope; in that way the insect can be distinguished from all but the following species (*P. lateralis*). The smooth interval between the suture and first stria is narrowed near the base, the second bends outwards, the third does not quite touch the suture, it being acutely bent inwardly to meet its fellow on the other elytron.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{8}$.

One example. I found it at Whangarata.

1601. **P. lateralis**, *n.s.* Sub-parallel, shining, ferruginous, pubescent.

Head punctate, bifoveate in front, side margins raised over the first antennal joint; eyes coarsely granulated. *Antennæ* normal, the tenth and eleventh joints globuliform, the latter sculptured and densely pubescent. *Prothorax* oblong, slightly narrowed near the base, with two longitudinal impressions on the middle, wholly punctate. *Elytra* elongate, somewhat ovate, base obliquely truncated towards the suture, punctate-striate, their sculpture similar to that of *P. hirtus*, with the exception of the seventh interstices, which are decidedly more elevated and more sharply defined.

When compared with *P. hirtus*, its nearest ally, the difference in coloration first strikes the eye; the clothing in both is similar. The thorax is shorter and less obviously impressed, the seventh elytral interstices are quite different, and the insect is smaller,

Length, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found my specimen at Tuakau.

Group—LATHRIDIIDÆ.

Lathridius (p. 232).

1602. *L. priopterus*, *n.s.* Convex, sub-ovate, shining; head and thorax black, sub-opaque; elytra glossy, piceous, the base and side-rims rufescent; legs and antennæ pitchy-red, but with the basal joint and club of these latter pitchy; tarsi testaceous, their third joint infusate.

Head with two broad longitudinal elevations, comparatively coarsely punctate, the intervals finely and densely sculptured; eyes large and prominent. *Antennæ* of the orthodox pattern. *Prothorax* quadrate, margined; with a moderately broad median sulcus almost divided into two by a transverse elevation behind the middle, two frontal foveæ, and two larger ones near the base; the basal margin nearly smooth, the rest of the surface densely and finely sculptured and with numerous moderately-coarse punctures. *Elytra* rather convex, most elevated near the hind declivity, ovate, lateral margins well developed but becoming obsolete at the shoulders; with two post-basal, broad depressions, punctate-striate; interstices convex, first, second, and fourth carinate at base, third and fifth elevated behind but not nodiform, seventh sharply raised, flexuous, indistinct before attaining the hind legs, with a basal thickening inside of the shoulder. *Legs* slender, anterior tibiæ arcuated externally, the others straight; basal articulation of the tarsi quite half the length of the second. *Underside* sparsely clothed with minute grey hairs; head considerably hollowed; process of prosternum elevated from base to apex; metasternum large, smooth, and glossy, with a deep channel terminating near the intermediate coxæ in a fovea-like expansion.

On a careful examination of the sides of the elytra five or six dentiform projections will be seen, producing a saw-like edge near the shoulder. These do not occur in any other species.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found one in the Paparoa district, south of Auckland.

1603. *L. puncticeps*, *n.s.* Oblong-oval, but little convex, slightly shining; rufo-castaneous, tibiæ and antennæ (except the basal joint of the latter) fulvescent.

Head quadrate, nearly plane, not very distinctly impressed longitudinally, moderately coarsely punctured, interstices narrow and densely sculptured; eyes of moderate size, with coarse facets. *Antennæ* slender, third joint rather short, seventh and eighth not much longer than broad. *Prothorax* quadrate, a little longer than broad, side margins distinct but not smooth, marginal channels broad and nearly quite smooth, transversely impressed near the base, where it is nearly impunctate, the rest of the surface closely and coarsely punctured (comparatively) with densely-sculptured interstices. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, but little convex, lateral rims distinct, hardly perceptibly serrate; punctate-striate, interstices moderately convex, very finely sculptured, none obviously carinated. *Underside* pitchy-brown, not glossy, apparently nude; head con-

cave behind; the metasternum canaliculate, not much longer than basal segment of abdomen, punctate, with a fovea-like depression behind each of the middle coxæ, having several rugosities radiating therefrom; first segment of abdomen with numerous elongate punctures.

Except *L. bifoveatus* and *L. priopterus* this is the only species yet found in New Zealand without any distinct median contraction of the thorax, and from both these species the present one is quite different.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$.

I am indebted to Mr. S. W. Fulton for my specimen; he found it at West Taieri bush.

Corticaria (p. 234).

1604. *C. pacata*, *n.s.* Variegate; head, thorax, and a large portion of the elytra pitchy-brown; a raised spot on each shoulder, with an angular lunate prolongation extending to the middle of each elytron, and a broad sub-apical fascia, as well as the antennæ, fuscotestaceous; thighs fuscous, tibiæ paler; body convex, sub-ovate, shining, covered with rather long, whitish hairs.

Head coarsely punctured; eyes moderate, with distinct facets. *Antennæ* with some long, slender grey hairs. *Prothorax* as long as broad, its sides rounded, narrower in front than behind, coarsely punctate, with a curved depression before the base. *Elytra* obovate, narrowed towards the shoulders, irregularly and coarsely punctated, interstices smooth.

The maculation is distinctive.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

One. Whangarata, near Tuakau.

1605. *C. erythrocephala*, *n.s.* Ovate, [convex, shining, bearing semi-erect greyish hairs; head red, thorax fuscous but slightly rufescent, elytra (except a small humeral spot) pitchy-brown; antennæ and tarsi testaceous, the club of the former and extremity of the latter, as also the tibiæ, more or less infuscate.

Head somewhat produced in front and there smooth, the rest of the surface with comparatively coarse, distant punctures; eyes large. *Antennæ* with fuscous hairs, terminal joint much longer than tenth. *Prothorax* broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, slightly impressed before the base, its punctation similar to that of the head but closer, interstices smooth, the space behind the basal carina densely but finely reticulate. *Elytra* ovate, very convex, their punctures slightly smaller and more remote than those on the thorax, and becoming less numerous behind. *Tibiæ* straight.

The red somewhat anteriorly-produced head, in conjunction with other characters, will enable the species to be recognized.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

One example, taken at Helensville.

1606. *C. platyptera*, *n.s.* Shining, infuscate-black, thorax reddish on some parts; a raised spot on each shoulder and a large

irregularly-formed sub-apical spot on each elytron fusco-testaceous, the basal colour dilute; legs and antennæ fuscous, tarsi testaceous; clothed with elongate greyish hairs.

Head closely punctated; eyes large, *Prothorax* with two foveæ on the middle about equidistant from each other and the base and apex, and a large impression on each side, its sculpture like that of the head; clothed with yellowish hairs. *Elytra* sub-oblong, rather broad, not very convex, each with a large raised space between the suture and the shoulder; their punctation not nearly so close as that of the thorax. *Legs* stout, *tibiæ* straight.

The raised basal spots on the wing-cases are without precedent: *C. fasciata*, perhaps, makes the nearest approach to this species in that respect.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

One from Mr. S. W. Fulton, Taieri.

Group—DERMESTIDÆ.

Trogoderma (p. 240).

1607. *T. granulata*, *n.s.* Oblong-oval, convex, slightly shining, black, sparingly clothed with grey and dark hairs, the former forming three fasciæ on the elytra; *tibiæ* sometimes infuscate, tarsi paler.

Head closely punctate-granulose. *Prothorax* narrowed anteriorly, basal lobe prominent, its punctation distinct and close. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* with fine cinereous hairs on the spaces between the fasciæ, their basal portion punctate-granulose, the sculpture becoming finer and punctiform behind. *Underside* black, punctate.

Closely allied to *T. signatum*, but distinguished therefrom by the differences in sculpture.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Taken off the inflorescence of a *Leptospermum* on the Waitakerei Range.

Group—BYRRHIDÆ.

Morychus (p. 244).

1608. *M. villosus*, *n.s.* Convex, broad, oviform, a little shining; covered with moderately slender, elongate, yellowish hairs, some of which are erect; pitchy-brown, head viridescent, legs reddish, tarsi yellow, antennæ rufo-testaceous.

Head closely but not coarsely punctured; labrum moderately carinated at base. *Antennæ* pubescent, basal joint robust and cylindric, second conical, joints 3–6 slender, third elongate, seventh joint not twice the breadth of sixth, 8–10 transverse, tenth nearly twice as broad as seventh, eleventh large, rounded apically. Terminal articulation of the maxillary *palpi* broad, depressed, and pubescent. *Prothorax* transverse, its sides nearly straight, angles rectangular, the anterior deflexed; its surface destitute of distinct punctation. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* without distinct sculpture.

Tibiæ pubescent, curved and grooved along the outer edge (anterior), spined at apex, and minutely denticulate near the extremity; tarsi, in repose, applied to outer edge of *tibiæ*, third joint furnished with a large membranous appendage. *Underside* more or less punctate, clothed with yellowish-grey hairs; sternum pitchy, abdomen reddish, its basal segment smooth where the *tibiæ* rest, the second with a smooth spot behind the base of the femur.

Like *M. setarius*; but in that species the hairs are coarse and erect, and when carefully denuded of sappy matter it will be seen that the head and thorax are finely but distinctly punctured, the latter more closely than the former, whilst the elytra have more distant shallow punctures.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Mr. T. Chalmer found two examples near Dunedin.

1609. *M. mixtus*, *n.s.* Ovoid, convex, shining, bearing excessively minute (hardly perceptible) grey hairs; black, legs piceous, tarsi and antennæ somewhat castaneous.

Head with distant punctures, more approximated near the sides. *Antennæ* gradually incrassated, two basal joints stout, second subconical, third slender and elongate, seventh rather larger than sixth, 8-10 transverse, eleventh largest, rounded at the extremity. *Prothorax* much broader than long, with rectangular angles, marked with fine shallow punctures. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* without distinct sculpture. *Legs* pubescent, *tibiæ* arched externally, the anterior impressed along their outer edge, third tarsal joint appendiculate. *Underside* rather glossy, pitchy-black, more or less punctate, the punctures on the breast coarser and further apart than those on the abdomen, the hairs more densely distributed on the ventral segments.

M. orbicularis and *M. insuetus* are very homogeneous. The present species is, however, smaller, the thorax is more distinctly punctured than that of *M. insuetus*, and the form is narrower than *M. orbicularis*. These three species, as well as *M. setarius* and *M. villosus*, agree structurally, all being without a distinct scutellum, and having the front *tibiæ* grooved along the outer edge, not impressed on the inner face as in *M. coruscans*.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 1.

Two were taken on Mount Maungatua, Otago, by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group—TELEPHORIDÆ.

Aclytia (p. 326).

1610. *A. lævigata*, *n.s.* Shining, black, legs a little infusate, sparingly clothed with elongate, slender cinereous hairs, coarser ones on the legs and antennæ; elongate, parallel.

Head not very perceptibly sculptured, the punctures exceedingly minute and remote. *Antennæ* stout, almost reaching the hind thighs, sub-serrate, third joint slightly longer than second, but shorter than the following one; joints 4-10 about equal, eleventh elongate. *Prothorax* transverse, wholly margined; the lateral

rims much thickened near the middle, distinctly punctated, and more elevated than the other portions; a notch at each side causes the posterior angles to appear dentiform; its sculpture like that of the head. *Elytra* moderately punctured. *Legs* stout. *Claws* testaceous.

♀. Antennæ stout, yet more slender than those of the other sex, attaining the middle femora only; the body rather longer and broader ($2 \times \frac{3}{4}$).

Although the form and sculpture of the head and thorax are similar to those of No. 592, the elytra are totally different. No. 1196 has a roughened head, and No. 594 is more slender, differently coloured, &c.

♂. Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Four examples. Tuakau and Waitakerei Range.

Group—MELYRIDÆ.

Dasytes (p. 328).

1611. **D. cheesemani**, *n.s.* Elongate, narrow, shining, bluish-green; antennæ and legs piceous; the two basal joints of the former, the knees, and tarsi infusate; covered with short greyish-yellow hairs.

Head broadly but not distinctly bi-impressed, appearing bi-foveate in some lights, rather distantly punctured, the whole surface densely and finely reticulate. *Antennæ* sub-serrate, joints 3–10 about equal. *Prothorax* as long as broad, not much broader than head, narrowed anteriorly, laterally distended behind the middle, posterior angles rounded, depressed along the base, its sculpture like that of the head. *Scutellum* densely sculptured. *Elytra* broadest behind, shoulders slightly elevated, their sculpture shallow but similar to that of the thorax. *Legs* occasionally dark metallic-green; posterior *tarsi* quite as long as tibiæ; claws thickened at base, but not furnished with membranous laminae.

♀. Thorax broader, elytra wider behind.

Underside of nearly the same colour as the upper surface, moderately finely sculptured and clothed; metasternum deeply canaliculate behind.

Distinguished by its somewhat metallic colour.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Brought from the mountainous region of Lake Tekapo by Messrs. Cheeseman and Urquhart.

1612. **D. opaculus**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-opaque, obscure bluish-black, clothed with very short greyish hairs; legs and antennæ more or less infusate; head and thorax so sculptured as to appear as if covered with minute depressed scales, and having a few distant punctures; elytra finely punctate-rugose.

Head nearly as broad as thorax, indistinctly impressed. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, dilated laterally, hind angles rounded, constricted in front; slightly, if at all, impressed near the base. *Elytra* widest behind, shoulders slightly elevated. *Legs* elongate

and slender; *tarsi* castaneous, the hind-pair as long as the tibiæ. *Underside* obscure-blackish, its sculpture like that of the thorax, bearing fine, longish grey hairs; metasternum broadly grooved behind; apex of fifth abdominal segment sinuate, sixth broadly impressed at the base.

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

I have seen three examples only; they were found by Mr. S. W. Fulton on Mount Maungatua, Otago.

Group—ANOBIIDÆ.

Macranobium.

Nov. gen.

Palpi rather slender, terminal joint of the maxillary sub-securiform, broadly rounded inwardly and almost acute at the extremity. *Antennæ* elongate, nearly thrice as long as thorax, 11-articulate, basal joint arcuated and as long as tenth; second small; third triangular; joints 4-10 serrate inwardly, increasing in length; eleventh elongate. *Head* broad, immersed up to the eyes; *labrum* transverse, ciliated; *mandibles* greatly exposed, acute at apex, with a distinct tooth on the inside near the extremity; *eyes* prominent, large, rounded, not coarsely faceted. *Prothorax* transverse, not produced medially in front, laterally dilated in front, constricted in the middle, posterior angles rectangular. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* cylindrical, apices obliquely truncated towards the suture, thus exposing the apical segment of the abdomen. *Legs* moderate; *tarsi* shorter than tibiæ, the two basal joints of nearly equal length, each as long as third and fourth conjointly, fifth not longer than second but stouter, claws small. *Prosternum* very short, concave, with a carina between the coxæ. *Mesosternum* short, concave. *Metasternum* moderately elongate, canaliculate, on a higher plane than the abdomen. *Coxæ* prominent, the two front pairs about equally, distinctly, yet not widely separated.

♀. *Antennæ* shorter, twice the length of thorax; *tarsi* shorter, second articulation smaller than first, but nearly as long as third and fourth; *prothorax* with the anterior angles less dilated laterally.

Allied to *Trypopytis*.

1613. *M. truncatum*, n.s. Cylindrical, convex, clothed with short decumbent yellow hairs, sub-opaque, obscure reddish-brown, *tarsi* and *antennæ* infusate-red.

Head inflexed, densely sculptured. *Antennæ* pubescent (all the joints). *Prothorax* quite as broad in front as behind, wide enough to cover the eyes, apex obtusely rounded, contracted medially, base sub-truncate; with a triangular elevation on the disc somewhat prolonged towards the base, and a less evident elevation near each side before the base, its sculpture fine but dense. *Elytra* a little wider than thorax, humeral angles obliquely rounded; they bear many rows of small, shallow punctures, the spaces between which are closely and finely sculptured; in line with and behind the posterior femora are several irregularly-formed raised lines difficult

to delineate, and outside these, near the apices, the punctation is quite as obvious as on the sides. *Underside* infusate-red, its clothing like that of the upper surface.

Length, $3\frac{1}{8}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 1 – $1\frac{1}{10}$.

One male and two females were cut out of the trunk of a dead *Coprosma rotundifolia* at West Taieri bush, by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group—CISSIDÆ.

Cis (p. 346).

1614. **C. fultoni**, *n.s.* Cylindrical, slightly shining, thorax dark, sometimes piceous, elytra obscure brownish-red, legs rufo-testaceous, tarsi and antennæ yellow, club pitchy.

Head punctate, dark; *eyes* coarsely faceted. *Antennæ* pubescent, two basal joints stout, third slender and as long as the following two, fourth rather longer than broad, joints 5–7 small and occasionally rufescent, eighth to tenth nearly equal. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, curved and narrowed towards the front, posterior angles rounded; moderately coarsely punctured, interstices smooth; it bears rows of fine, erect yellow hairs. *Elytra* as broad as thorax, parallel, rugosely and more coarsely punctured than thorax, interstices smooth and narrow. *Legs* hairy; *tibiæ* strongly expanded apically, the anterior with five or six minute denticles on the outer edge of the dilated part, the other two pairs rounded and coarsely ciliated at the extremity; *tarsi* narrow, fourth articulation equalling the preceding three, claws thickened at base. *Underside* pitchy-brown; sternum finely sculptured; abdomen finely and densely sculptured, and bearing distinct yellow hairs.

The coarse punctation, &c., distinguish it from all our previously described species.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Cut out of fungi at West Taieri bush, by Mr. S. W. Fulton, of Outram.

1615. **C. piciceps**, *n.s.* Cylindrical, a little glossy, castaneous, head piceous, legs rufo-testaceous, tarsi and antennæ yellowish, club rather darker; clothed with minute erect yellow setæ.

Head finely and not closely punctated, interstices finely sculptured; clypeus bidentate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, narrowed in front, anterior angles rounded, moderately finely but not closely punctured, the intervening spaces densely and minutely sculptured, median line smooth. *Elytra* as broad as thorax, their punctation a little coarser, sometimes forming rows, but without distinct striæ. *Legs* with yellow hairs, front *tibiæ* produced at the outer extremity, without denticles, and but little expanded, the others slightly dilated and rounded, ciliate at apex.

A form nearly related to the preceding one.

♂. Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Taken by Mr. S. W. Fulton at West Taieri bush, Otago.

Group—OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.**Trachyphlœus** (p. 430).

1616. **T. cecyropioides**, *n.s.* Ovate-oblong, convex, slightly shining, obscure-ferruginous, clothed with dull-coloured depressed scales and greyish-yellow setæ.

Rostrum with many small granular elevations. *Antennæ* stout; scape covered with scale-like matter and coarse greyish setæ; the funicle with greyish hairs, red. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, constricted in front, widest before the middle, the sides not much rounded but narrowed behind; its punctation neither close nor coarse, and the intervals with minute granules. *Elytra* distinctly broader than thorax at the base, their sides scarcely curved, narrowed posteriorly; striate-punctate, interstices convex, with, apparently, very minute granules. *Legs* setigerous.

Somewhat similar to No. 754, larger; the setæ as coarse, much coarser than those of No. 755.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$.

Discovered near Port Chalmers by Mr. T. Chalmer.

Group—RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.**Cecyropa** (p. 437).

1617. **C. setigera**, *n.s.* Oviform, broad; fuscous, tibiæ and tarsi paler, antennæ ferruginous; densely covered with minute, depressed, greyish scales and numerous semi-erect, short coarse setæ.

Rostrum normal, with a median depression. *Antennæ* stout, scape squamose and bearing many grey hairs; funiculus hairy, second joint more slender than first, nearly as long as the following two, third longer than fourth, fourth and seventh transverse, the seventh considerably broader than sixth; club ovate, pubescent. *Prothorax* transversal, strongly rounded laterally, constricted in front; its sculpture concealed by the squamosity. *Elytra* cordiform, finely striate-punctate, interstices broad and a little elevated. *Legs* squamose, and, like the sides of the body, clothed with hair-like setæ.

Of the usual form; the sides behind the shoulders less expanded than in Nos. 769 and 770, the hind-body more abruptly deflexed but less narrowed posteriorly; the setæ are obvious, and are disposed in rows on the wing-cases.

Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Found at Port Chalmers by Mr. T. Chalmer.

Group—CYLINDRORHINIDÆ.**Inophlœus** (p. 439).

1618. **I. sulcifer**, *n.s.* Sub-opaque, greyish-black, sparingly clothed with fine, elongate, griseous scales, the whole surface densely covered with minute flattered granules, so as to appear as if covered with scales of the same colour as the derm.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, its median carina smooth and shining. *Antennæ* pilose; the two basal joints of the funiculus of equal length; club elongate-oval, densely pubescent. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, widest before the middle, the sides gradually narrowed behind; somewhat uneven, with a more or less evident longitudinal sulcus. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* broader than thorax, nearly twice its length, humeral angles rounded, sides very little curved, narrowed posteriorly; striate-punctate (six discoidal rows on each), interstices slightly convex, the sutural quite plane, the third gradually elevated and terminating in protuberances on the summit of the posterior declivity, apices projecting. *Tibiæ* densely pilose towards the extremity. *Underside* clothed and sculptured like the upper; basal segment of abdomen broadly impressed behind.

Differs from *I. inuus* in possessing a rather shorter rostrum, a thoracic groove, shorter hind-body of more oblong outline, less attenuated and prolonged apically, and without distinctly raised alternate interstices. In the female the hind protuberances are nearly absent, and the apices are scarcely perceptibly produced.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 lines (rost. incl.); breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Taken on the mountainous region of Lake Tekapo by Messrs. Cheeseman and Urquhart.

Group—HYLOBIIDÆ.

Eiratus (p. 447).

1619. *E. ornatus*, *n.s.* Ovate-oblong, sub-depressed, opaque, fusco-piceous, tarsi and antennæ (save the club) rufous, sparsely clothed with bright-yellow hairs.

Rostrum as long as thorax, punctate. *Antennæ* with a few fine hairs; scape gradually incrassated, densely and finely lineated; funiculus longer than club; the latter oval and densely pubescent. *Prothorax* longer than broad, abruptly contracted in front, the sides straight behind; somewhat uneven, rather coarsely but not closely punctate. *Elytra* bisinuate at base, broader than thorax, twice its length, the sides but little curved, narrowed behind; each with six discoidal rows of punctures; interstices smooth, all more or less obviously but interruptedly carinated, there being two or three elongate and some smaller elevations on each, those on the third, fifth, and seventh most conspicuous. *Legs* stout, with greyish hairs; the penultimate joint of the *tarsi* densely ciliated with elongate white hairs. *Underside* pitchy, coarsely punctate, basal segment of abdomen broadly impressed, apical segments paler.

Most nearly related to *E. costifer*. The anterior contraction of the thorax, the interrupted elytral costæ, and conspicuous clothing render the species distinct. I think it likely that quite perfect examples of all the other species will exhibit the same dense fringe on the second-last joint of the tarsi.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one pair on the Waitakerei Range.

Group—ERIRHINIDÆ.

Cyttalia.

1620. *C. dispar*, *n.s.* Body slightly shining, covered with greyish scale-like hairs, head and thorax piceous, elytra and legs obscure infusate-red, tarsi and antennæ paler, club rufo-fuscous.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, slightly arched, reddish, but pitchy at apex, with three more or less obvious costæ, the intervals punctate. *Antennæ* slender and elongate; scape flexuous, slender, thickened at the end, attaining the back part of the eye, with fine, greyish hairs; funiculus bearing coarse, black hairs, equalling the scape in length, basal joint nearly as long as the following two, 2-7 decrease in length; club elongate, articulate, pubescent. *Head* closely punctate, narrowed and rather abruptly constricted in front. *Eyes* prominent, distinctly faceted. *Prothorax* longer than broad, constricted in front, moderately punctured. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* twice the breadth and thrice the length of thorax, rather wider behind the middle than elsewhere, narrowed and declivous behind, transversely impressed behind the base, striate-punctate, interstices broad and finely sculptured. *Legs* elongate; front thighs inflated and slightly dentate underneath, the others compressed, angulated, and dentate; tibiæ flexuose.

In form like the Australian *C. griseipila*, but with a sudden constriction just behind the eyes; these latter, consequently, appear more prominent. The antennæ are much more slender and elongate, the legs also are more slender, and the elytral sculpture is finer.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Found by Mr. S. W. Fulton at West Taieri bush, Otago.

Oreocharis.

1621. *O. bicristata*, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-opaque, castaneo-rufous, club infusate, sparsely clothed with yellow hairs.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, slightly arched, a little thickened at apex so as to appear a little contracted where the antennæ are implanted, more closely punctured behind than in front, indistinctly tri-carinate on the middle. *Antennæ* inserted near the apex; scape slender and flexuous; funiculus hairy; basal joint largest, second and third longer than broad, joints 4-6 almost moniliform. *Prothorax* narrowed and constricted in front, moderately coarsely punctured, the intervals narrow. *Scutellum* rather elongate, covered with yellow pubescence. *Elytra* nearly twice as broad at base as the thorax and about four times longer than it, gradually narrowed posteriorly, striate-punctate, interstices broad and rugulose, the second with a small blackish crest near the top of the hind slope. *Legs* stout, anterior femora with a small denticle underneath, the others compressed and angulated and strongly dentate; tibiæ flexuose.

Like *O. picigularis* but larger, and distinguished from the other species by the two elytral crests.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Mr. S. W. Fulton sent me a specimen which he captured on a *Veronica buxifolia*, on Mount Maungatua, Taieri.

Praolepra (p. 454).

1622. **P. fultoni**, *n.s.* Oviparous, convex, sub-opaque, pale brown; legs, beak, and antennæ fusco-testaceous; covered with greyish, elongate, depressed scales and coarse erect setæ.

Rostrum cylindrical, arched with more or less distinct grooves and punctures. *Antennæ* furnished with fine grey hairs, rather stout; scape thickened apically; basal joint of funiculus largest, second and third longer than broad and nearly equal, joints 4-7 sub-moniliform, fifth and seventh transverse; club oblong-oval, articulate, pubescent. *Prothorax* transverse, rounded laterally, constricted in front, base sub-truncate; distinctly but not closely punctated, the scales disposed transversely. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* sub-oblong, striate-punctate, interstices simple. *Legs* stout; femora with elongate, flat, grey scales, clavate and more or less dentate below; tibiæ with fine grey setæ, a little flexuous, slightly mucronate at the extremity. *Underside* fuscous, not distinctly punctated, clothed with whitish hair-like scales.

This species, like *P. squamosa*, has the apex of the prosternum obliquely emarginated to within a short distance of the coxæ; the two obtuse protuberances on the summit of the hind slope of the elytra are not so prominent; the thorax is shorter; the rostrum is stouter, shorter, and not at all attenuated apically; the head is immersed up to the eyes; the antennæ are shorter and more robust; and the hind-body is shorter and more gradually narrowed from the base. Sometimes the wing-cases are variegated with indistinct, dark, irregular marks.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{5}{8}$.

Taken off creepers, West Taieri bush, Otago, by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group—SCOLOPTERIDÆ.

Scolopterus (p. 472).

1623. **S. abnormis**, *n.s.* Shining, beak and thorax rufo-piceous, elytra and legs obscure-ferruginous; antennæ rufo-piceous, but becoming darker towards the extremity.

Rostrum smooth along the middle, elsewhere more or less punctured and irregularly carinated; the margins of the scrobes sharply defined and elevated. *Eyes* rather small, somewhat rounded, moderately prominent. *Head* broader than snout, punctate. *Prothorax* quite as long as broad, narrowed and very slightly constricted apically, punctate-rugose, more finely and closely in front. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* with rows of small punctures, humeral angles oblique and obtusely prominent, not spiniform; posterior protuberances not much elevated and bearing short, black hairs, the intermediate space impunctate but finely strigose. *Legs* stout, anterior femora clavate, the others compressed and angulated underneath, the hind pair dentiform; tibiæ slightly flexuous.

The form of the hind-body most nearly resembles that of *S. penicillatus* but is much less convex, the shoulders are laterally dilated and oblique instead of being dentiform, and the posterior elevations are a good deal less conspicuous. The chief peculiarity consists in the unusually broad head; it is nearly twice the width of the beak, but the eyes are not nearly so prominent as in *Ancistropterus*, so that the species may be considered a connecting-link between the two genera.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

One of Mr. T. F. Cheeseman's captures at Otira Gorge.

Group—CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.

Psepholax (p. 478).

1624. **P. mediocris**, *n.s.* Convex, oblong-oval, sub-opaque, clothed with depressed greyish scales; fuscous, somewhat rufescent; legs, beak, and antennæ dark-red.

Rostrum moderate, somewhat contracted behind, shining, moderately punctated. *Prothorax* transverse, much narrowed and constricted anteriorly, punctate. *Elytra* punctate-striate, interstices broad, their sculpture concealed by the squamosity. *Legs* stout, anterior and posterior tibiæ simple; the intermediate expanded towards the middle, where there is a large tooth-like protuberance, the space between it and the outer apical angle appearing as if deeply notched; the extremity oblique.

Most like *P. mystacinus*, differing from it in the structure of the middle tibiæ, which most nearly corresponds with those of Nos. 846, 847, 848, 849 and 851; in Nos. 852, 853, 854, and 1544 the median tooth does not project beyond the line of the outer apical angle.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$.

Mount Maungatua, Otago. Taken on *Veronica buxifolia* by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Oreda (p. 486).

1625. **O. orthorhina**, *n.s.* Narrow, sub-parallel, opaque, piceous, legs and antennæ pitchy-red, densely covered with greyish-yellow scales and erect fuscous setæ.

Rostrum as long as thorax, narrow, parallel or nearly so, rugose-punctate, bearing a few yellow hairs. *Prothorax* closely punctate, contracted in front, base bisinuate. *Scutellum* indistinct. *Elytra* striate-punctate, interstices moderate, punctated. *Legs* squamose, middle and hind tibiæ dentate near the knees and apices. *Underside* somewhat shining, not coarsely punctured; two basal segments of abdomen largest, the first arcuated behind. Raised margins of *pectoral canal* not dentiform in front as in *O. notata* and *O. murina*.

This species, on account of the elongate, parallel-sided beak, especially of the female, can only be mistaken for No. 865, but in *O. setigera* the snout is densely squamose, except near the end; it is also shorter, broader, and more oviform, and has the thorax more abruptly contracted in front.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Found near Dunedin by Mr. T. Chalmer.

Group—COSSONIDÆ.

Pentarthrum (p. 508).

1626. **P. angustum**, *n.s.* Narrow, almost parallel, widest behind middle of thorax, sub-depressed, but little shining, dark-red; apex of thorax, head between the eyes, and extremity of hind-body darkest; tarsi and antennal club pale-red; sparingly clothed with slender, inconspicuous greyish hairs, those on the elytra much shorter than those on the thorax; legs more distinctly clothed.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, a little (but widely) contracted behind the middle, indistinctly striate, punctate; the whole surface finely but densely sculptured, and therefore appearing rather rough. *Antennæ* implanted before the middle, scape minutely sculptured; second joint of funiculus longer than third; club ovate. *Head* rather rough between the eyes, its sculpture seeming to be rugose and elevated, slightly dilated laterally behind the eyes; these latter moderate; neck not smooth. *Prothorax* longer than broad, widest near the base, narrowed and constricted anteriorly, posterior angles rounded; disc nearly flat, middle of apex nearly smooth, moderately punctured, fewer punctures on the dorsum than elsewhere, sometimes with a smooth median line; interstices densely and minutely sculptured. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* nearly twice the length of thorax, not quite so broad, almost parallel, slightly convex, apices not explanate, not deeply (almost crenate) punctate-striate, interstices finely rugose. *Legs* moderately long, densely sculptured, tibiae not much dilated, their hooks stout; penultimate joint of tarsi bilobed.

♀. A trifle more depressed, rather longer ($1\frac{3}{4}$ lines), rostrum a little dilated where the antennæ are inserted (middle), narrower behind, moderately punctured; densely, finely sculptured; longer than in the same sex of *P. zealandicum*; neck not smooth.

Of the same colour as No. 908, narrower, less convex, &c.

♂. Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

One pair. The female taken off a *Veronica buxifolia* on Mount Maungatua, by Mr. S. W. Fulton; the male found near Dunedin, by Mr. T. Chalmer.

1627. **P. proximum**, *n.s.* Red, head darkest, tarsi and antennal club fulvo-rufous; thorax with a few fine yellow hairs, elytra with inconspicuous, slender, greyish-yellow hairs; slightly glossy, moderately convex.

Rostrum stout, parallel, somewhat depressed, sub-canaliculate, rugose-punctate, the punctation coarser on the head, neck with a few punctures; eyes prominent. *Antennæ* mediately inserted, second joint of funiculus slightly longer than third; club ovate, with fine yellow pubescence. *Prothorax* ovate-triangular, constricted in front, hind angles obliquely rounded, moderately punctured. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* as broad as thorax, not explanate behind, base slightly bi-arcuate; punctate-striate, interstices a little convex, distantly and finely punctured. *Legs* normal, femora densely and finely sculptured, tibiae punctate.

Allied to *P. brevirostre*; larger, more glossy, differently coloured, beak rather larger, thorax broader and constricted close to the apex, its punctation nearly similar, elytral striæ not so deep, &c.

♂. Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Tuakau (Waikato).

1628. **P. spadiceum**, *n.s.* Fusiform, slightly convex, but little shining, dark castaneo-fuscous, legs, beak, and antennæ red; clothed with fine yellow hairs.

Rostrum cylindrical, moderately punctured; neck broad, with excessively fine sculpture and a few punctures. *Antennæ* inserted just behind the middle; second joint of the funicle a little longer than third; club ovate. *Prothorax* gradually narrowed towards the front, constricted at apex, posterior angles obliquely rounded; moderately punctated, the sides more closely than the middle. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* quite as broad as the widest part of the thorax, base feebly arcuated, apices not distended; almost crenate-striate, interstices rugose. *Legs* moderate, femora finely and densely sculptured, tibiæ punctate.

Owing to its form (a good deal narrowed towards the front) this species resembles No. 1431 more than any of the other New Zealand *Pentarthra*, but can be readily separated from it by its prominent eyes, larger and broader thorax, longer and quite cylindrical beak, &c.

♀. Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Found near Dunedin, by Mr. T. Chalmer.

1629. **P. servulum**, *n.s.* Convex, fusiform, gradually narrowed forwards, shining; rufo-piceous, legs pitchy-red, tarsi and antennæ ferruginous; very sparsely (not very perceptibly) clothed with minute greyish hairs.

Rostrum cylindric, moderately finely punctate; occiput with a few punctures; eyes moderate. *Antennæ* implanted just behind the middle; second joint of funiculus longer than third; club oviform. *Prothorax* sub-conical, posterior angles oblique, leaving an evident gap between them and the elytra, widest near the base, gradually narrowed anteriorly, constricted at apex, neither closely nor coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* cylindrical, base feebly arcuated, apical margins thickened; distinctly punctate-striate, interstices with a row of minute dots. *Legs* stout, punctate, sparingly clothed.

P. rufum and allies are more coarsely sculptured; No. 1298 has the thorax rather narrower behind, so that the median notch is less obvious; the snout is stouter than that of *P. zealandicum*.

♀. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Taieri, Otago. Two examples from Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Agastegnus (p. 805).

1630. **A. coloratus**, *n.s.* Depressed, elongate, not very narrow, moderately shining; beak, thorax, legs, and antennæ rufescent, head and club piceous; elytra fusco-testaceous, with large, ill-

defined dark spaces on the sides and back part of the disc; head and thorax bearing fine elongate golden hairs, those on the wing-cases more slender, paler, and less easily seen.

Rostrum nearly as long as thorax, slightly narrowed behind, excessively finely sculptured, the anterior punctation much finer and more distant than that on the head; occiput (or neck) nearly smooth. *Antennæ* springing from just before the middle, long and stout; club densely pubescent. *Prothorax* abruptly contracted and constricted in front, rounded laterally; apex nearly smooth, the rest of its surface sculptured in the same way as the head (*id est*, punctation neither close nor coarse), the dorsum longitudinally impressed, with a more or less evident smooth linear space dividing the impression into two. *Scutellum* glossy. *Elytra* broader than thorax, base sub-truncate, shoulders almost rectangular but not acute, sides nearly parallel to beyond the hind thighs, from thence much narrowed apically; plane above, almost crenate-punctate-striate, interstices appearing rugulose. *Legs* long and robust, finely and closely sculptured, the anterior tibiæ fringed inwardly and apically with yellow hairs.

The largest species of the genus found as yet. Easily identified by the coloration.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$.

I found it at Tuakau (Waikato).

Proconus (p. 807).

1631. **P. crassipes**, *n.s.* Shining, pale-castaneous; head and irregular marks on elytra darker, beak reddish, antennæ and tarsi fulvescent; depressed, sparsely clothed with minute, semi-erect, greyish hairs.

Rostrum longer than broad, narrowed behind; with an indistinct longitudinal impression furcate in front; more finely punctured than head, back part of the latter nearly smooth. *Antennæ* inserted medially, bearing fine yellow hairs; scape shorter than funiculus, incrassate; second joint of the funicle a little longer than third, joints 3-5 transverse; club stout, ovate, pubescent. *Prothorax* widest behind, posterior angles rounded, sides a good deal curved, narrowed anteriorly, constricted at apex; moderately finely and distantly punctured; dorsum rather flat, but not impressed. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* as broad as thorax, parallel, narrowed apically; not deeply punctate-striate, interstices simple, none raised behind. *Legs* robust; penultimate tarsal joint not bilobed, apical joint about as long as the preceding three, and much thickened apically; claws small but stout.

Smaller than the typical species (No. 921), and differently coloured.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Helensville (Kaipara Railway).

Group—LAMIIDÆ.

Xylotoles (p. 592).

1632. **X. sandageri**, *n.s.* Sub-cylindrical, glossy, head and

thorax more or less bronzed-green, elytra purplish-brown, legs and antennæ rufescent; the tibiæ and tips of most of the antennal joints infusate; nearly nude.

Head smooth, bearing a few fine grey hairs; eyes ciliated. *Prothorax* scarcely longer than broad, nearly cylindric, slightly and obtusely dilated laterally; feebly impressed transversely near base and apex; it bears a few minute, almost isolated, grey hairs on the disc, and an inconspicuous patch on each side. *Elytra* moderately narrowed, but not prolonged nor dehiscent apically; sutural striæ not attaining the base; with two small patches of fine whitish pubescence on the shoulders, the rest of their surface impunctate, and sparingly clothed with isolated whitish hairs, which, however, become somewhat congregated behind, but without forming distinct spots. *Legs* and antennæ with longer hairs. *Underside* brownish, clothed like the upper surface, but having small grey spots on the sides of the abdomen.

Intermediate in form between *X. griseus* and *X. latus*. Easily known by the absence of perceptible punctation.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Found by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager in the flower-stems of *Phormium*, on Tiritiri Island.

1633. **X. maculosus**, *n.s.* Body greyish-bronzed-brown, moderately shining, base of femora testaceous, antennæ and legs variegate (rufescent and spotted with brown); evenly covered with fine yellowish-grey pubescence; inner margin of eyes and apex of scutellum fringed with tawny-yellow hairs, similar hairs form three spots on each elytron in an oblique row from the middle thigh and two (in an opposite direction) behind the posterior femur.

Head longitudinally concave. *Prothorax* longer than broad, slightly constricted near base and apex, with a short transverse impression before the base and one on each side near the middle. *Elytra* little broader than thorax, humeral angles rectangular, gradually narrowed as far as the hind thighs, but from thence a good deal attenuated, apices acutely rounded; the punctation scarcely extends to the middle.

Somewhat similar to *X. griseus*, but differently marked, with shorter hind-body much more attenuated and dehiscent posteriorly; much broader than *X. nudus*, with more prominent shoulders. Probably most nearly related to *X. subpinguis*.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 1.

My specimen was taken by Mr. T. Chalmer, near Dunedin.

Group—FERONIIDÆ.

Trichosternus (p. 31).

1634. **T. erythropus**, *n.s.* Oblong, slightly convex, glossy æneous-black, mandibles and antennæ pitchy-red, tips of palpi rufo-testaceous, legs and coxæ rufous.

Head rather broad; eyes prominent, their orbits somewhat inflated. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, sides well rounded and

sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, apex incurved, base emarginate; moderately convex, with feebly-marked aciculate impressions, dorsal groove not abbreviated, basal fossæ large and deep, lateral rims scarcely reflexed. *Scutellum* lineated at base. *Elytra* oblong, broader than thorax, shoulders dentate, widest in line with posterior femora, their sides curved, deeply sinuated posteriorly; punctate-striate; interstices slightly raised, the third and fifth tri-punctate, seventh with about six large punctures. *Legs* stout, thighs swollen. *Underside* shining, pitchy-black.

In all the known *Trichosterni* the intermediate and, to a less extent, the posterior tibiæ are ciliated with *outstanding* spiniform bristles, but in this species the latter are *depressed* and *flexible*. The form most nearly resembles the female *T. fultoni*; the thoracic angles are not quite so prominent, the elytra are broader, more rounded, and decidedly more sinuous posteriorly, their striæ are well marked, but the punctures are small. The body is more brightly coloured, and the limbs are quite red.

♀. Length, $8\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Habitat, Rock and Pillar Mountains, Strath-Taieri: Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1635. **T. meritus**, *n.s.* Oblong, moderately convex, shining, coppery (red), black, tarsi piceous, tips of palpi rufescent.

Head slightly rugose in front; eyes prominent. *Prothorax* moderately convex, quadrate, transverse, anterior angles rounded, sides not much curved, narrowed but only slightly sinuated posteriorly, hind angles rectangular, not projecting, lateral margins slightly reflexed and thickened behind; basal foveæ large and deep, median groove distinct, its surface nearly smooth. *Scutellum* unimpressed. *Elytra* oblong, humeral angles prominent, sides moderately rounded, sinuated apically; punctate-striate, the punctuation small but distinct; interstices a little convex, the third with three, the seventh with five or six large punctures. *Legs* normal. *Underside* pitchy-black, bearing some fine, irregular, linear impressions.

Allied to *T. waihorensis*, but with a quite different thorax; the space between the basal fossæ is depressed.

♂. Length, $10\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

Found near Invercargill by Mr. T. Chalmer.

1636. **T. angulatus**, *n.s.* Oblong, moderately convex, glossy coppery-black, tips of palpi rufescent, legs and antennæ pitchy-black.

Head rather large, somewhat rugose in front; eyes large and prominent, their orbits swollen. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, convex, well rounded laterally, with a short posterior sinuation, hind angles prominent, quite protuberant, base and apex incurved and ciliated, rims slightly elevated; basal impressions large, the front somewhat impressed, disc finely striated across, dorsal furrow distinct. *Scutellum* striate. *Elytra* oblong, rounded laterally, shoulders dentate, sinuated apically; punctate-striate, the punctures

small but distinct; interstices slightly convex, the third tri-punctate, seventh multi-punctate. *Legs* robust. *Underside* pitchy-black, with fine linear marks.

The conspicuous thoracic angles distinguish this species.

♂. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Invercargill. Discovered by Mr. T. Chalmer.

1637. **T. convexus**, *n.s.* Oblong, convex, shining, cupreo-niger, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous.

Head nearly smooth; eyes prominent, orbits inflated. *Prothorax* quadrate, transversal, apex incurved, base widely emarginated, sides moderately rounded, with a short sinuosity behind, causing the angles to appear prominent; disc rather convex, the basal portion between the fossæ somewhat flattened, with a curved frontal impression, dorsal stria distinct. *Scutellum* striate. *Elytra* oblong, but little rounded, shoulders dentate, apical sinuations distinct; sub-punctate-striate, striae deep; interstices moderately convex, the third with three, the seventh with several large punctures, feebly impressed transversely. *Underside* pitchy-black.

The thorax is more convex than in any species as yet described from Otago. *T. angulatus* makes the nearest approach to it in that respect, but the angles differ. The punctures in the elytral furrows are hardly discernible.

♂. Length, $9\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Another of Mr. Chalmer's captures near Invercargill.

1638. **T. agriotis**, *n.s.* Elongate-oblong, convex, shining-black, tarsi and antennæ piceous, apices of palpi rufescent.

Head nearly smooth, not broad; eyes conspicuous, their orbits inflated. *Prothorax* quadrate, yet rather broader than long, moderately convex, its sides moderately rounded from the anterior angles to near the base, from thence sinuously narrowed to the rectangular, hardly protuberant, angles, apex incurved, base emarginated; basal fossæ large, leaving only a small raised space between them and the sides, median furrow abbreviated in front, slightly curvedly impressed near the apex. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* convex, shoulders dentate, apical sinuosities moderate; punctate-striate, the punctuation fine; interstices convex, the third with two or three, the fifth with one (perhaps none in some examples), the seventh with several large punctures, these impressed interstices rather broader than the others. *Legs* stout. *Underside* black.

Allied to the preceding species (*T. meritus*), yet abundantly distinct; the hind-body is more convex, and the plain black colour is relieved by faint tinges only of a coppery colour on the depressed parts of the thorax.

♂. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

Invercargill. We are indebted to Mr. T. Chalmer for this species also.

1639. **T. erraticus**, *n.s.* Convex, oblong, shining, æneo-niger,

legs rufo-piceous, antennæ pitchy, tarsi and palpi pitchy-red, tips of the latter castaneous.

Head almost smooth, rather large; eyes prominent, orbits inflated. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, widest at the middle, sides well rounded and sinuously narrowed behind, apex deeply incurved, base emarginated, posterior angles scarcely protuberant, lateral margins slightly reflexed, side channels expanded behind; disc convex, with traces of transverse lines, a curved frontal impression, moderate discoidal groove, and the common large basal fossæ, the space between these latter depressed. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* convex, humeral angles prominent, oblong, moderately curved laterally, not strongly sinuated posteriorly; punctate-striate, punctures small; interstices slightly convex, the third and seventh with punctiform impressions. *Legs* robust.

Larger and more convex than *T. fultoni*, the thorax more deeply arcuated in front and more rounded laterally; the elytral interstices have many shallow transversal impressions.

♂. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Taieri. Mr. S. W. Fulton sent me a specimen some time ago as No. 56.

1640. **T. riparius**, *n.s.* Oblong, convex, shining, head black, thorax nigro-cupreous, elytra black tinged with red, legs rufo-piceous, tarsi and antennæ pitchy-red, palpi paler.

Head moderately large; eyes convex, their orbits inflated but rapidly narrowed behind. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, apex widely but not very deeply arcuated, base arcuate-emarginate, anterior angles rounded, the lateral curvature not very strong, moderately sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, not projecting; it is convex, but depressed along the base, basal fossæ large, the space beyond them flattened, discoidal stria deepest behind, with an indistinct curved frontal impression and many obsolete linear marks on the dorsum. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* convex, oblong, humeral angles protuberant, sides moderately curved, widest behind the middle, sinuated apically; punctate-striate, the punctation fine, interstices convex, quite regular until approaching the apices, the third with four, the seventh with five rather deep but not very large punctures. *Legs* simple. *Underside* pitchy-black.

Owing to the convexity of the front part of the thorax and middle of the elytra the insect, when examined sideways, appears to be medially depressed. It is of somewhat compact form, not unlike that of *T. difformipes*, but otherwise it is quite different.

♀. Length, 10 lines; breadth, $3\frac{5}{8}$.

Taken by Mr. S. W. Fulton, of Outram, under rocks in the bed of the Lee Stream, Taieri.

1641. **T. curtulus**, *n.s.* Oblong, moderately convex, glossy-black, legs and antennæ piceous, tarsi and palpi piceo-rufous, apices of the last mentioned paler.

Head moderately large; eyes convex, with swollen orbits abruptly

narrowed behind. *Prothorax* transverse, quadrate, moderately convex, apex slightly incurved, base emarginated, the lateral curvature regular and not very strong till near the base, where the sides are sinuously narrowed, the hind angles appearing somewhat protuberant; the disc is very even, the basal cavities moderately elongate but not very broad, so that there are no very evident depressions between or beyond them; dorsal groove distinct; the surface presents no well-marked impressions except the fovea-like expansions at the ends of the usual frontal mark. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* quite oblong, rounded laterally, convex, widest behind the middle, shoulders dentate; punctate-striate, the punctures small but distinct; interstices a little raised, very regular, third tri-punctate, seventh sex-punctate. *Legs* simple. *Underside* black.

A rather broad insect, not exactly like any other known species. When compared with the female of *T. fultoni* the differences in the length and breadth of the hind-body become very obvious; it is, moreover, more convex, the posterior sinuation of the thorax is much shorter, so that the angle seems to be turned outwards to a greater extent, the elytral interstices are more elevated, and the colour is pure black.

♀. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Found on the Rock and Pillar Mountains, Strath-Taieri, by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1642. ***T. suspicax*, n.s.** Oblong, convex, glossy-black, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous, tarsi and palpi piceo-rufous.

Head smooth, eyes prominent, with large orbits. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, apex slightly incurved, base widely, but not deeply, arcuate-emarginate, widest before the middle, sides moderately and regularly rounded, gradually narrowed posteriorly, hind angles not in the least turned outwards; disc convex, its median furrow distinct, basal fossæ large, with two more or less obvious intervening impressions, the frontal curved impression moderate. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* convex, shoulders dentate, quite oblong, very little rounded laterally, widest after the middle; punctate-striate, the punctures small but distinct; interstices slightly elevated, third and seventh with large punctures, the former with three, the latter with four only. *Legs* simple. *Underside* rufo-piceous.

The general contour resembles that of the preceding species (*T. curtulus*) rather than any other, but the hind-body is slightly longer and less rounded, though the apical sinuosities are similar. The sides of the thorax from the middle backwards are very gradually narrowed, without the least sinuation (so that the angles are barely rectangular): in that respect it most nearly approaches *T. temukensis*, but in it the posterior angles are protuberant, and its hind-body is widest before the middle, with the alternate interstices reduced in width.

♀. Length, 8 lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{8}$.

From the same source as the last (*T. curtulus*).

1643. **T. amplicollis**, *n.s.* Oblong, moderately convex, nigro-viridis, head black, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous, tarsi and palpi pitchy-red.

Head rather large but not broad, rugose in front, with some feeble linear marks on the occiput; eyes convex, their orbits much narrowed behind. *Prothorax* quadrate, yet a little transverse, widely incurved at apex, base not deeply emarginated, its sides very little rounded, gradually narrowed till near the base, where there is a short sinuation, posterior angles projecting but not acute; disc moderately convex, its groove distinct, basal fossæ large but not very broad, without any very evident intervening depression, very slightly impressed in front, where it has many fine irregular longitudinal marks more obvious than the transverse ones on the dorsum. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* oblong, moderately rounded laterally, rather deeply sinuated apically, shoulders dentiform; punctate-striate, punctation fine; interstices slightly convex, the third with four, the seventh with six large punctures. *Underside* pitchy-black. *Legs* stout.

The shape of the thorax approximates to *T. chloris*, *T. patruelis*, and *T. planiusculus* only, but it is more convex, and the posterior angles are dissimilar. The elytra are blackish-green, and the depressed parts of the thorax are more cupreous.

♂. Length, 9 lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Taieri: Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group—BEMBIDIIDÆ.

Anillus.

1644. **A. pallidus**, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, shining, pale-testaceous, bearing many minute setæ and short, erect greyish hairs.

Head moderately large but not broad, widely but not deeply bisulcate; *mandibles* stout, acute at extremity; no *eyes* visible. *Antennæ* quite the length of head and thorax, stout, the two basal articulations longest, joints 3-10 nearly equal, moniliform, eleventh ovate, not so long as the preceding two; terminal joint of *palpi* minute, the penultimate as large as the second antennal joint. *Prothorax* cordiform, finely margined, apex truncate, base arcuate-emarginate, widest before the middle, gradually narrowed posteriorly, hind angles obtuse, with a fine median stria and small oblique basal foveæ. *Elytra* sub-oblong, broader than thorax, finely margined, shoulders rounded, apices sub-truncate, their sides a little curved, suture well marked; discoidal portions rather plane, their sides abruptly declivous, so as to appear somewhat carinate, with a fuscous streak near each side. *Legs* stout, yet elongate; anterior tibiæ much bent outwardly near the extremity, with a corresponding inner incurvature armed at its upper part with a robust calcar-like process; four basal joints of tarsus about equal, about as long as broad, fifth longest.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

One of Mr. S. W. Fulton's discoveries on the Taieri seabeach. The characters of the genus are given by Lacordaire, *Hist. des Ins. Coléop.*, Tom. 1., p. 380.

Bryaxis (p. 124).

1645. **B. sylvicola**, *n.s.* Convex, shining, dark-red, tarsi fulvescent, nearly glabrous.

Head nearly as large as thorax, smooth, indistinctly quadri-foveolate; eyes not prominent. *Antennæ* stout, longer than head and thorax, pubescent, two basal joints cylindric, first longest; third about as long as second, but narrowed at base; fourth smallest, about as long as broad, moniliform; fifth larger than the preceding one; sixth transverse, almost cup-shaped, its point of articulation a little to one side; joints 7 and 8 smaller than sixth, transversal; ninth large, truncate at base, its outer apex prolonged so as to embrace the basal portion of the tenth; tenth large, ovate, yet much smaller than ninth; the five terminal articulations punctate. *Prothorax* small, smooth; widest near the middle. *Elytra* about twice the size of thorax, sutural striæ well marked; rounded laterally. *Hind-body* deflexed, the two basal segments nearly equal, apparently impunctate, but bearing a few short yellow hairs. *Legs* simple. *Underside* fusco-rufous; *metasternum* flattened on the middle; anterior *coxæ* armed with protuberant spines.

Allied to *B. micans*, *B. clavatus*, and *B. dispar*, but differing therefrom in the structure of the antennæ, &c.

♀. Incog.

♂. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found two in the Paparoa bush, near Howick.

Euplectus (p. 139).

1646. **E. crassipes**, *n.s.* Pubescent, castaneo-rufous; legs and palpi fulvescent; moderately convex and shining.

Head smaller than thorax, rounded laterally, with two foveæ prolonged forwards, the inter-antennal space obtusely raised, eyes small. *Antennæ* pubescent, as long as head and thorax; two basal articulations stout, cylindric; third smaller than second, yet longer than broad; fourth and fifth about equal, quite as long as broad; joints 6, 8, and 9 nearly equal, transverse, moniliform; seventh larger than the contiguous ones, rather longer than broad; tenth larger than ninth, transverse; eleventh thrice as large as tenth, ovate. *Prothorax* longer than broad; oviform, with a large (somewhat triangular) fovea on the middle, near the base, connected with the fovea at each side; no distinct dorsal channel. *Elytra* oblong, widest near the middle; clothed with depressed greyish hairs, each with a sutural stria and intra-humeral impression. *Hind-body* as long as elytra, narrower, pubescent, not distinctly sculptured. *Legs* robust; femora thick, much arched above; tibiæ and tarsi short and stout.

It should be placed near *E. longulus*, but the legs are thicker than those of any of our species.

♂. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

I found this little fellow near Howick (Auckland).

1647. **E. patruelis**, *n.s.* Rufous, slightly glossy, legs and

antennæ fulvous, tarsi and palpi yellow, clothed with greyish-yellow hairs.

Head punctate, the inter-ocular foveæ extending forwards to the forehead; eyes distinct. *Antennæ* about as long as head and thorax, their two basal joints stout; second rounded; third rather larger than fourth; joints 4-8 nearly equal, moniliform; eighth slightly smaller than seventh; ninth and tenth transverse, twice the bulk of the preceding; eleventh ovate, large. *Prothorax* oviform, quite as long as broad, punctate, with three basal foveæ joined together by an impression; the discoidal sulcus broad and deep, but not attaining the apex; the lateral foveæ prolonged. *Elytra* oblong, paler than thorax; sutural and basal impressions distinct. *Hind-body* apparently impunctate.

Like *E. ovithorax*, but longer, the legs and elytra longer, the punctuation of the head and thorax more obvious, without any raised inter-antennal space, and with slight differences in the structure of the antennæ.

Length, quite $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$.

HAB.—Paparoa (Howick).

1648. ***E. monticola***, *n.s.* Rufescent, shining, sparsely pubescent, legs fulvescent.

This species closely resembles *E. patruelis*, but the eyes are smaller; the head and thorax are more finely sculptured, and the impression on the head is continuous and deeper, so that the foveæ are not well marked off from it.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Taken by myself on the Waitakerei Range.

1649. ***E. ovithorax***, *n.s.* Rufous, slightly glossy, legs and antennæ rufo-fulvous, tarsi and palpi yellow, clothed with fine greyish-yellow hairs.

Head narrower than thorax; punctate, with two well-marked inter-ocular foveæ and a much larger frontal depression, the parts around the foveæ and between the antennæ appearing as if obtusely elevated; eyes moderate. *Antennæ* nearly as long as head and thorax; the two basal articulations about equally large; third very little larger than fourth; joints 4-7 nearly similar; eighth rather smaller than seventh; the next two twice as large as eighth, and strongly transverse; eleventh large. *Prothorax* quite as long as broad, oviform; its discoidal punctuation shallow, with three basal foveæ connected by a transverse line, the central one having a definite sulcus proceeding from it, but not reaching the apex. *Elytra* oblong, narrowed towards the shoulders; sutural striæ wide and deep, the base with two elongate depressions, their sculpture obsolete. *Hind-body* pubescent. *Legs* simple.

The punctuation of the head and thorax, the latter rather long and oval, will serve as distinguishing characters. *E. asper* perhaps comes nearest to it.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$.

Taken at Woodhill, near Kaipara Railway.

1650. **E. obniscus**, *n.s.* Convex, shining, castaneo-rufous, tarsi fulvous, sparingly clothed with greyish-yellow hairs.

Head shorter than but nearly as broad as thorax, punctate, the inter-ocular foveæ continuous with a depression occupying most of the surface, the occipital portion appearing like an abbreviated triangular projection; eyes distinct. *Antennæ* almost as long as head and thorax, their two basal joints about equal in length; the second more slender and bead-like than first; third rather longer than fourth; joints 4-8 not very appreciably different, quadrate; ninth and tenth strongly transverse and a good deal larger than the preceding; eleventh large. *Prothorax* oviform, its length and breadth about equal, with shallow obsolete punctation; the median channel deep from base to apex, the three ante-basal foveæ united. *Elytra* oblong-quadrate, their sutural striæ and intra-humeral impressions well marked, but without other obvious sculpture. *Legs* stout, tibiæ arcuated externally. *Hind-body* as broad as the wing-cases, pubescent, not perceptibly punctured.

More convex than No. 259 (*E. sculpturatus*), broader, the depression on the head nearly similar but sculptured, the sides of the head not straight and obtusely elevated as in that species, and the inter-antennal portion plane.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Found on the Waitakerei Range.

1651. **E. vacuus**, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, not very glossy, elytra and abdomen rather densely covered with short, depressed, greyish-yellow hairs, of a chestnut-red colour, elytra, legs, and antennæ paler, palpi and tarsi fulvous.

Head trigonal, not so broad as thorax, with two large, isolated foveæ on the vertex, frontal tubercles small, no part much elevated; eyes rather small. *Antennæ* nearly the length of head and thorax, the two basal joints stout; second longer than broad; third as long as broad; joints 4-8 about equal, transversely quadrate; the following two transverse, nearly twice the bulk of the eighth; eleventh large. *Prothorax* transversal, rounded laterally, the foveæ near the posterior angles large and deep, and joined together by an angulated depression which does not form a well-marked central fovea; dorsal sulcus short, like an elongated fovea; its surface with a closer but shallower punctation than the head. *Elytra* oblong, large, sutural striæ broad, the basal impressions not distinctly prolonged backwards. *Abdomen* as long as the wing-cases, and, like them, without evident sculpture.

I believe this species to be unique so far as the structure of the antennæ is concerned, no other that I know having the intermediate articulations so transversal; the large lateral foveæ cause the sides in front of the thorax to appear swollen, after the fashion common in the genus *Sagola*.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$.

Detected at Paparoa (Howick).

1652. **E. incomptus**, *n.s.* Shining, sparsely clothed with fine,

chiefly decumbent, greyish hairs, rufous, legs and antennæ fulvous, tarsi and palpi yellow.

Head rather short and broad, the inter-ocular foveæ large, the channels proceeding from them rather shallow, the front of forehead slightly raised; eyes small yet distinct. *Antennæ* shorter than head and thorax; second joint not much longer than broad, stout; joints 3-8 very much alike; third slightly longer than broad; eighth quite transverse; ninth not twice the size of eighth, transverse; tenth of similar form but nearly double the breadth of ninth; eleventh rather short but large and acuminate. *Prothorax* scarcely wider than head, about as long as broad, its sides curved, the external foveæ conspicuous, the middle one like a triangular impression, all three united. *Elytra* broader and much longer than thorax, sutural grooves broad, basal impressions wide but not continued posteriorly. *Hind-body* as large as elytra. *Legs* moderate, tibiæ arched externally, tarsi short and thick.

It is difficult to indicate the species near which this should be located. The short, broad head may be termed distinctive; the middle joints of the antennæ are rather short, like those of *E. vacuus*; and there are indistinct, shallow punctures on the head, thorax, and wing-covers.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

I found two examples many years ago at Tairua.

1653. *E. mirificus*, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, moderately shining, castaneo-rufous, legs and antennæ fulvescent; pubescent.

Head about as large as thorax, sub-quadrate; with a longitudinal depression near each side united on the vertex by a transversal one, the forehead nearly plane and punctate; the margins from the antennæ backwards obtusely and unevenly elevated; the occipital portion obliquely narrowed, truncated in front, and projecting over depressed part; eyes very small. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, basal joint red, stout, cylindric; second much shorter; third a good deal longer but more slender than second; 4-7 nearly equal to one another, quadrate; eighth much smaller than the contiguous ones; ninth and tenth transverse, the latter nearly twice the size of the former; eleventh large. *Prothorax* cordiform, about as long as broad, with three basal impressions united by a transversal one, dorsal sulcus abbreviated, the punctate sculpture indistinct; it bears some fine yellow hairs like those on the head. *Elytra* quadrate, narrowed in front, covered with short and longish greyish hairs; sutural striæ and intra-humeral impressions moderate, not distinctly punctured. *Hind-body* longer and almost as broad as elytra, the three visible basal segments equal, pubescent. *Legs* moderately stout, tibiæ arcuated outwardly, the anterior seemingly grooved on their front face.

The form and sculpture of the head distinguish this curious creature. The front tibia appears to be hollowed out as if for the reception of the tarsus, just like some of the *Byrrhidae*.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

I took this beetle from the underside of a log near Howick.

1654. **E. U-impressus**, *n.s.* Shining, pubescent, without distinct punctation, chestnut-red, legs and antennæ fulvous.

Head smooth, as large as thorax, sub-quadrate, rather plane, its impressions forming a reversed U, the margin of the forehead slightly raised; eyes not prominent. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, the two basal articulations stout; second shorter than first, and somewhat rounded; third longer than broad; joints 4-8 nearly equal; ninth and tenth transverse, tenth nearly twice the breadth of ninth; eleventh large. *Prothorax* not longer than broad, widest near the middle, sub-cordate, with a curved ante-basal impression uniting the three foveæ, the space behind with three punctures. *Elytra* quadrate, base incurved, laterally narrowed in front, striæ and basal impressions well marked. *Hind-body* normal.

More like *E. brevitarsis* than any other. It is remarkable for the deep, uninterrupted, U-shaped channel on the head; in this respect it is similar to *E. crassipes*.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Discovered at Woodhill (Kaipara Railway).

1655. **E. cereus**, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, pale-yellow, clothed with yellow hairs, shining.

Head rather longer than broad, the inter-ocular foveæ continuous with a moderate depression occupying most of the surface, inter-antennal space sub-carinate; eyes small. *Antennæ* about as long as head and thorax, first joint stouter than second; third nearly as long as but more slender than second; fourth and sixth equal, nearly quadrate but rounded; fifth and seventh equal, each longer than broad, larger than those nearest to them; eighth smallest; ninth scarcely double the size of the preceding one; tenth transverse, larger than ninth; eleventh large. *Prothorax* hardly larger than head, much narrowed posteriorly, with three ante-basal foveæ joined together in the usual manner, the raised space behind with three large punctures. *Elytra* sub-quadrate, nearly twice the width of thorax, much narrowed towards the shoulders, base arcuate-emarginate, sutural sulci broad, intra-humeral impressions large, elongate-triangular. *Hind-body* nearly as broad as the wing-cases. *Legs* moderately elongate, tibiæ slightly curved externally, the intermediate with a short, thick calcar near its inner extremity; tarsi stout, their two basal joints furnished with elongate, spiniform hairs at the end.

It is not without hesitation that I place this species with the other *Euplecti*, on account of the structure of the maxillary palpi; these latter accord better with the description of *Dalma*.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Two were taken by myself on the Waitakerei Range.

Obs.—In all the foregoing species the three basal segments usually seen from above are strongly marginated laterally and on the same plane; the fourth, equally large, is more or less deflexed, and the two apical ones are not distinctly separated above. In a dissected specimen I found a supplementary basal segment, anterior to that referred to in descriptions as the first dorsal segment. In

another, examined from below, this additional segment is as large as the others, with its middle part projecting between the posterior coxæ. In *E. monticola*, *E. cereus*, and *E. incomptus* the extra basal dorsal plate is uncovered by the elytra, and bears numerous, excessively minute, brassy scales. In a specimen of *E. tuberigerus* (see Part III., p. 760, *ante*) found recently near Howick, the additional basal segment is wholly exposed above, so that in it seems as if the fourth, and not the third, visible dorsal plate is protuberant at its middle portion. These facts appear to prove conclusively that the true first segment is retractile.

Group—SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

Scydmaenus (p. 144).

1656. **S. princeps**, *n.s.* Convex, very elongate, medially narrowed, sparsely clothed with sub-erect yellow hairs; shining, piceo-rufous, legs and antennæ paler, tarsi and palpi fulvous.

Head smaller than thorax, oviform; eyes small, antero-lateral. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, pilose, their joints elongate; eighth smallest; ninth and tenth twice as large as eighth; eleventh rather larger than tenth. *Prothorax* longer than broad, widest before the middle, rounded in front, much narrowed posteriorly, with four basal punctures. *Elytra* elongate-oval, with two indistinct basal impressions, apices rounded. *Pygidium* sub-conical, marginated, pubescent. *Legs* long, femora clavate near the extremity, tibiæ nearly straight, basal joint of anterior tarsi very slightly thickened.

Corresponds with the description of *S. edwardsi*, but the pygidium is not nude, the base of the thorax bears four evident punctures, and an obsolete punctuation may be noticed on the wing-cases.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Discovered by Mr. S. W. Fulton, at Taieri, Otago.

1657. **S. galerus**, *n.s.* Elongate, widest behind the middle femora, convex; shining, infusate-red, tarsi and palpi fulvous, pubescent.

Head narrower than thorax, its front part nearly vertical, bearing sub-erect yellow hairs directed backwards; eyes small, not prominent. *Antennæ* inserted in a depression just before the eyes, as long as head and thorax; five basal articulations cylindrical, second rather longer than the exposed part of the first; joints 6–10 moniliform, gradually enlarged; eleventh larger than tenth. *Prothorax* sub-cordate, longer than broad, widest near the middle, much narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, with two basal punctiform impressions, and a large fovea at each side. *Elytra* far larger than thorax, considerably narrowed towards the shoulders, depressed at the base, sparingly clothed with pale-yellow hairs much finer than those on the head and thorax. *Pygidium* but little exposed. *Legs* elongate, femora inflated near the end, tibiæ straight, the inside of the two front pairs ciliated. *Palpi* with elongate second joint, third elongate and gradually dilated, fourth small but distinct.

Differs from *S. princeps* in size, form, and coloration; from

S. lætans in much broader, more convex, in the hind-body being widest after the middle and less attenuated apically, in the pygidium being much less exposed, and in the more robust antennæ, &c.

Length, quite 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$.

I found this species near Helensville, Kaipara Harbour.

Obs. — The name *Adrastia* must be sunk as a synonym of *Scydmanus*, and No. 1158 must stand as *Scydmanus lætans*.

Phaganophana.

1658. **P. oreas**, *n.s.* Convex, pubescent, shining, dark fuscous, piceous behind, tarsi and palpi fulvous.

Head nearly as broad as thorax, bearing scattered yellow hairs; eyes small, not prominent. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax; the two basal joints cylindric, first much larger than second; the next four (barring the third) moniliform; joints 7–10 gradually dilated; eleventh largest. *Prothorax* not so broad as it is long, its greatest width near the middle, with two distinct basal punctiform impressions, and a large fovea near each posterior angle. *Elytra* large, oviform, the middle widest, with two evident basal depressions, humeral region longitudinally elevated, the dorsum with two oblique impressions extending from before the middle backwards, causing the posterior sutural space to appear raised. *Pygidium* covered. *Legs* moderately long, tibiæ more or less arched outwardly.

In no other described species are the shoulders so much elevated; the oblique elytral depressions and convex suture are noteworthy.

Length, nearly $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$.

Sent from the hilly country at Taieri by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1659. **P. lanosa**, *n.s.* Shining, clothed with long yellow hairs; head and thorax rufo-piceous, elytra infuscate-red, legs and antennæ fulvo-rufous, tarsi and palpi yellow; convex.

Head smaller than thorax, but not narrow; eyes moderate. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, the exposed portion of the first not longer than the second; joints 2–4 longer than broad, equal, their angles rounded; the following three equal, shorter than the preceding, moniliform; 8–10 larger than seventh, transverse; eleventh longer than tenth. *Prothorax* slightly longer than broad, its greatest width before the middle, with two small basal foveæ and a large depression at each side. *Elytra* larger than thorax, rather short and broad, oviform; with two basal depressions and a large shallow one at the suture before the middle, and with the usual humeral plicæ. *Pygidium* uncovered. *Legs* long, intermediate tibiæ somewhat sinuate, the others nearly straight.

Of about the same size as *P. calva*, but with a shorter thorax, the hind-body much broader and more strongly rounded, the legs more slender (particularly the posterior), the structure of the antennæ different, and the palpi more slender.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Paparoa (near Howick).

1660. *P. angustata*, *n.s.* Elongate, slightly convex, densely covered with golden-yellow hairs; head and thorax pitchy-red, elytra rufo-castaneous, legs paler, antennæ red, tarsi yellow.

Head rather long and narrow, yet nearly as broad as thorax, almost plane above; eyes not prominent. *Antennæ* stout, nearly as long as head and thorax, second joint longer than the exposed portion of the first; 3-7 decrease in length, seventh smallest; 8-10 large, transverse; eleventh largest. *Prothorax* longer than broad, widest before the middle, but not much broader there than elsewhere; with four small basal foveæ, the one nearest each side placed just at the angle of the large, oblique, lateral depression. *Elytra* elongate-oval, their middle part widest, basal depressions small but deep, humeral plicæ distinct, each elytron with an impression along the suture, deepest in line with the middle legs. *Pygidium* slightly exposed. *Legs* long and stout, tibiæ arcuated externally.

. When compared with *P. calva* it will be seen that the head and thorax are narrower and the hind-body broader, but less convex; the whole insect, in fact, is less convex. The hind-body is longer and narrower than that of *P. lanosa*. These are its nearest congeners.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Also found by myself near Howick.

Group—SYNCHITIDÆ.

Ulonotus (p. 183).

1661. *U. isostictus*, *n.s.* Elongate-oblong, moderately convex, infusate-red, each elytron with a large blackish space, not reaching the suture behind, rather densely clothed with short, yellowish setæ, tarsi and antennæ ferruginous.

Head piceous, rugose-granulate, vertex broadly impressed, antennal elevations distinct; eyes prominent, moderately faceted. *Antennæ* short, pubescent; ninth joint transverse, but little larger than eighth; tenth large, transverse; eleventh almost as broad as but longer than the preceding one, orbicular. *Prothorax* transverse, disc transversely convex, its sculpture nearly similar to that of the head, unevenly elevated, with a distinct, triangular, basal impression; its sides explanate, with a large frontal lobe extending to the middle, a much smaller one behind, and with a very deep notch between it and the hind angle, which does not extend so far out as the bottom of the middle indentation. *Elytra* oblong, not crenate; with two longitudinally-elevated basal spots, the humeral elevations not distinctly continued obliquely towards the suture in the form of nodules, three obvious nodules on each side of the posterior declivity having two rows of large punctures intervening, the rest of their surface more or less rugosely sculptured. *Legs* setigerous; tarsi pilose, claws thickened at base; terminal joint of maxillary palpi not securiform, but truncate at apex.

The thoracic lobes and coloration are distinctive.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Paparoa, near Howick.

Coxelus (p. 195).

1662. **C. grossanus**, *n.s.* Oblong, convex, fuscous, with reddish marks, the sides and apex of thorax rufescent, tarsi and antennæ red, sparsely clothed with short, yellowish hairs.

Head apparently covered with flattened tubercles; eyes small, not prominent. *Antennæ* short, pubescent. *Prothorax* transverse, deeply emarginated behind the eyes, sides a good deal dilated, well rounded, with a distinct sinuation behind, posterior angles slightly projecting, base bisinuate; disc depressed on the middle, the sides of the depression a little and unevenly elevated, its sculpture nearly similar to that of the head, without obvious punctures. *Elytra* oblong, convex, parallel, as broad as widest part of thorax; each with a short scutellar and two interrupted costæ, the inner more prominent behind, the rest of their surface occupied by small tubercular elevations almost arranged in rows. *Legs* stout; tibiæ setose, intermediate arched externally.

The sides of thorax, especially near the front, are more strongly dilated or explanated, and more distinctly sinuously narrowed behind, than in any other species.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dunedin: Mr. T. Chalmer.

Group—PYCNOMERIDÆ.**Pycnomerus** (p. 208).

1663. **P. arboreus**, *n.s.* Elongate, not parallel, slightly convex, nigro-piceous, scantily clothed with minute, greyish hairs, legs and antennæ dark-red.

Head coarsely punctate, deeply bi-foveate in front, the frontal and lateral margins raised and thickened, eyes prominent and coarsely faceted. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, the terminal joint distinct but narrower than tenth. *Prothorax* longer than broad, gradually narrowed posteriorly, coarsely punctured, without dorsal impressions. *Elytra* broader than thorax, their sides a little curved, base slightly arcuate; strongly punctate-striate, interstices narrow and convex, the fifth and seventh confluent behind the middle, sixth abbreviated, scarcely attaining the middle femora, the third somewhat elevated in front.

Allied to but differing from *P. ellipticus* in having curtailed sixth elytral interstices.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

Near Howick.

Group—ELMIDÆ.**Hydora** (p. 672).

1664. **H. nitida**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-depressed, shining, bronzed-black, covered with fine, ash-coloured hairs, the two basal joints of antennæ and the claws castaneous.

Head and thorax finely punctured. *Elytra* striate-punctate, interstices narrow.

Like *H. picea* (No. 1173); more glossy, the two fovea-like depressions on base of thorax less obvious, the elytra not depressed before the middle, more strongly punctured, and with narrower, slightly-raised intervals.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Taieri: Mr. S. W. Fulton. (Sent as No. 124.)

1665. *H. obsoleta*, *n.s.* Shining, black, claws castaneous; covered with very short, cinereous (sometimes greenish) hairs.

Head indistinctly bi-impressed, finely punctate. *Prothorax* finely and distantly punctated, with more minute punctures between the larger ones, slightly uneven, but with only two well-marked depressions, near the base. *Elytra* rather deeply impressed before the middle, with some rows of fine punctures on their anterior portion and but little more than mere indications of striæ behind.

Larger than the typical form (No. 1173), elytra more evidently depressed before the middle, but without any distinct punctation beyond that point.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Taieri: Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group — LUCANIDÆ.

Ceratognathus (p. 252).

1666. *C. gibbosus*, *n.s.* Oblong, convex, black, densely clothed with white and pale greyish-brown, depressed, roundish scales; legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

Head elongate, much narrowed anteriorly, middle of vertex nearly smooth, most closely punctured at the sides; *mandibles* not broad, without distinct protuberances; *eyes* small, scarcely convex, distant from thorax, truncate behind. *Antennæ* elongate, basal articulation long and curved; second rather longer than broad; joints 3-5 elongate, about equal; sixth and seventh a little angulated: club moderate, the leaflets separate. *Prothorax* widest behind the middle, narrowed towards the front, base deeply sinuated, apex deeply emarginated, anterior angles prominent yet remote from the eyes; coarsely and closely punctured, the disc with two crests, the sides somewhat flattened. *Elytra* short, sub-parallel, sutural region much elevated, shoulders raised; their punctation coarse, concealed in some places by blackish scales. *Underside* with scales and greyish hairs. *Legs* squamose and hairy; *tibiæ* finely crenulated, the anterior with one median tooth.

The small, depressed, posteriorly-truncated eyes, narrow conical head, and gibbose elytral suture are characteristic.

♀. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{8}$.

I am indebted to Mr. Crisp, of Parua, Whangarei Harbour, for this curious form.

Obs.—Lacordaire treats *Mitophyllus* as but another name for *Ceratognathus*: had it been otherwise I would have placed this species and *C. macrocerus* in that genus.

Group—MELOLONTHIDÆ.

Odontria (p. 265).

1667. *O. sandageri*, *n.s.* Ovate, convex; head shining, rufo-fuscous, thorax rufo-castaneous, elytra obscure-testaceous; legs and antennæ yellowish; tarsi and trophi rufescent.

Head coarsely but not very closely punctured, bearing some elongate hairs on the vertex; clypeus sub-truncate in front, its margins elevated; eyes large and prominent. *Prothorax* very transverse, finely punctated, clothed with short, depressed, yellow hairs, the sides ciliated with erect, elongate ones. *Scutellum* coarsely punctate. *Elytra* (each) with nine rows of small punctures, interstices very finely and closely punctured; they are clothed with very short, pallid hairs, but bear many longer ones on the sides. *Underside* rufo-testaceous; sternum with long hairs, much more finely punctured than the abdomen.

♂. Antennæ, fourth joint angularly produced and spiniform near its base and nearly equalling the first in length; joints 5-8 finely pubescent, nearly equal. Anterior tibiæ tri-dentate.

♀. Antennæ, fourth joint slightly produced near the base, fifth one-third shorter than sixth. Size, 7×4 lines.

The antennal structure, coloration, and clothing differentiate it from *C. cinnamomea*.

♂. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Mokohinau Island. Discovered amongst fern-roots by Mr. P. Sandager, whose name it bears.

Group—HELOPIDÆ.

Adelium (p. 386).

1668. *A. hansenii*, *n.s.* Oblong-oval, convex, not much shining, black, two basal joints of antennæ rufo-piceous, next two blackish, these latter and the following obscure rufous joints pubescent, tarsi piceous.

Head with fine, distant, shallow punctures. *Prothorax* transverse, the middle widest, narrowed anteriorly, sinuated behind, lateral margins thickened posteriorly, apex deeply arcuate-emarginate, base widely but only slightly hollowed, posterior angles somewhat prominent, resting on the shoulders, the anterior rounded; a little uneven, with a feeble dorsal groove, its punctation shallow, appearing rugose. *Scutellum* short and broad, smooth. *Elytra* oblong-oval, broader than thorax, side rims distinct and deflexed; each elytron with nine striæ; interstices slightly convex, third, fifth, and seventh rather broader than the others, finely sculptured. *Tibiæ* nearly straight. *Underside* finely reticulate-punctate.

In form somewhat similar to *A. bullatum*, less glossy, hind-body not cordiform and with simple striæ.

♀. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

We are indebted to Mr. Hansen, of Preservation Inlet, for this species.

1669. *A. nigrifulum*, *n.s.* Oblong, convex, piceo-niger, antennæ and tarsi piceous, claws rufous.

Head rugose-punctate. *Prothorax* transverse, its middle part widest, considerably narrowed anteriorly, sinuated behind, front angles obtusely rounded, posterior sub-acute, slightly projecting, apex deeply arcuate-emarginate, base slightly but widely incurved; median groove shallow, with two basal and two lateral impressions, reticulate-punctate. *Scutellum* broadly triangular. *Elytra* sub-oblong, broadest near the middle (in the female behind that part); their two sutural striæ nearly regular, the rest of their sculpture consists of striæ and punctures. *Abdomen* finely reticulate-punctate; prosternum with linear sculpture; epipleuræ punctate.

♂. Anterior *tibiæ* arcuate externally, incrassate near apex, the intermediate more strongly arched, posterior nearly straight, all more or less pubescent near the inner extremity.

♀. *Tibiæ* slightly arched, simple, pubescent. Form broader; sculpture finer. (7 lines $\times$ $3\frac{1}{4}$.)

Larger and broader than my specimen of *A. bullatum*, measuring $6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, more oblong, less uneven, structure of *tibiæ* dissimilar.

♂. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Taken by Mr. S. W. Fulton on Mount Maungatua, Otago.

Group—ANTHICIDÆ.

Anthicus (p. 411).

1670. *A. minor*, *n.s.* *Head* quadrate, convex, hind angles rounded, nearly impunctate, with some fine, pale hairs; eyes small, distinctly faceted. *Antennæ* rufo-fuscous, but with the three basal joints paler. *Prothorax* cordiform, very much contracted behind, sides foveate, its punctation fine and distant; rufo-castaneous. *Elytra* sub-oblong, apices individually rounded, finely punctate; not so dark as the head, but castaneous at the shoulders. *Underside* sparsely pubescent; sternum castaneous. *Abdomen* blackish.

Resembles the European *A. floralis* in form, smaller, differently sculptured, and with more slender legs.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

Habitat near Howick, Auckland.

Group—OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Trachyphloeus (p. 430).

1671. *T. rugosus*, *n.s.* Convex, sub-ovate, thickly covered with fuscous scale-like matter intermingled with pale setiform scales, those on the thorax placed transversely, but on the elytra in rows on the interstices; scape rufo-fuscous, setose; funiculus and club shining brick-red; legs infusate-red.

Prothorax sub-transverse, narrowed anteriorly, sides obtusely rounded; coarsely wrinkled transversely. *Elytra* almost cordiform, base bisinuate; with rows of coarse punctures, interstices not distinctly raised. Legs bearing coarse, grey setæ.

Like *T. irritus*, but larger, the thorax not obviously angulated

before the middle, and its sculpture consists entirely of coarse, transversal rugosities.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Mokohinau Island: Mr. P. Sandager.

Group—BRACHYDERIDÆ.

Geochus (p. 445).

1672. *G. rugulosus*, *n.s.* Sub-opaque, fuscous, sometimes rufescent, tarsi ferruginous, antennæ rufo-testaceous, club piceous, bearing yellowish, depressed and erect, scale-like setæ.

Rostrum contracted behind, dilated in front, opaque, pitchy, rough, setigerous; eyes depressed, coarsely faceted. *Prothorax* coarsely punctate. *Elytra* almost striate-punctate, the intervals between the punctures transversely elevated. *Underside* piceous.

Similar to *G. politus* in form, but with a blackish club, rugose elytra, and the abdomen scarcely punctate.

Length (rost. incl.), $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mokohinau Island: Mr. Sandager.

Nicæana (p. 427).

1673. *N. cinerea*, *n.s.* Piceous, densely covered with small, depressed, greyish and brassy scales and erect hairs; punctuation of beak and thorax concealed by the squamosity.

Antennæ infusate-red. *Elytra* almost striate-punctate, the suture raised posteriorly. *Underside* punctate, clothed with grey hairs.

Differs from *N. modesta* in coloration, but like it in form and structure.

Length (rost. incl.), 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Mount Maungatua, Otago: Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group—RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Erymneus (p. 435).

1674. *E. longulus*, *n.s.* Elongate; anterior tarsi obscure pitchy-red; body piceous, clothed with small, reddish-brown, depressed scales, and coarse, mostly testaceous, setiform scales on the elevated portions.

Rostrum as long as thorax, arcuate, widest in front, tricarinate before, bicarinate behind, the middle, with four median and one ocular crests; *mandibles* prominent, bifid at apex; vertex convex. *Antennæ* inserted just before the middle, hispid; two basal joints of funiculus equal, the following three small and equal; sixth larger than fifth, seventh still larger; club short, sub-orbicular. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, with coarse distant punctures and three longitudinal elevations, sides uneven, middle of base depressed. *Elytra* sub-oviform, scutellar region depressed, base arcuate, almost striate-punctate, studded with some minute black tubercles, with three more or less obvious humeral elevations on each elytron, and

other squamose, sub-tubercular elevations, these latter most conspicuous behind. *Legs* squamose, and with curved setæ.

Larger and less uneven than *E. scabiosus* and *E. castaneus*; the punctuation on the hind part of the elytra small, the dorsal punctures not very distinct.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Detected near Howick, under logs.

1675. **E. cœnosus**, *n.s.* Elongate; covered with griseous sappy matter, piceous, bearing small reddish-brown scales, the legs with curved setæ, front tarsi obscure pitchy-red.

Rostrum stout, arched, longer than thorax, punctate but not distinctly carinate in front, with two abbreviated carinæ on the middle. *Antennæ* implanted just before the middle; second joint of the funiculus rather longer but more slender than first; seventh obconical, larger than sixth; club short, ovate. *Prothorax* oblong, widest before the middle, rugose, with three longitudinal elevations. *Elytra* oblong-oval, scutellar region concave, coarsely striate-punctate, the summit of the posterior declivity dilated laterally; they are tuberculate, and bear several squamose elevations. *Tibiæ* flexuose, rather strongly produced at the extremity.

The sculpture of the rostrum, and the rather strongly mucronated tibiæ, are distinctive features.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, 1.

Found by Mr. P. Sandager on the Raukau Range, Wellington.

Group—CYLINDRORHINIDÆ.

Inophlœus (p. 439).

1676. **I. costifer**, *n.s.* Piceous, covered with small, flat, grey and pitchy scales, and greyish-yellow setæ; scape setigerous, opaque, fuscous; tarsi and funiculus ferruginous, hispid.

Rostrum with a distinct median carina. *Antennæ* elongate, two basal joints of funiculus elongate, equal, 3-7 decrease in length, club elongate. *Prothorax* broadest before the middle, broadly impressed near each side, its punctuation sometimes slightly rugose. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* rather plane above, abruptly deflexed and narrowed behind, shoulders oblique; each with two more or less evident costæ on the dorsum terminating in protuberances behind, the posterior portion of suture elevated, apices slightly produced; they bear rows of punctures. *Legs* elongate, clothed with scales and setæ. *Underside* squamose and setose, blackish.

Very much smaller and broader than the typical species.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Woodhill, Kaipara Railway.

Empæotes (p. 441).

1677. **E. æquus**, *n.s.* Piceo-fuscous, covered with small brownish-grey scales and erect slender setæ, with a broad greyish fascia on the top of the posterior declivity, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous.

Rostrum short, uni-carinate. *Prothorax* hardly longer than broad, a little constricted and depressed in front, so that the margins appear slightly elevated; its sculpture rugose, not very uneven. *Elytra* sub-cordate, striate-punctate.

Differs from *E. crispatus* in having a much shorter rostrum, with broader scrobes having a very small squamose space near the eyes, the elytra are less uneven, and the third and fifth interstices are destitute of posterior protuberances.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 1 – $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Waitakerei Range.

Group—HYLOBIIDÆ.

Dryopais.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum longer than thorax, arcuate, moderately stout, gradually dilated apically; *scrobes* beginning near apex, profound there, shallower near the lower part of the eye. *Scape* clavate at apex, just touching the eye; *funiculus* 7-articulate, two basal joints almost equally elongate, 3–7 gradually dilated; *club* well marked off, elongate-ovate. *Eyes* transversely ovate, free, not convex. *Pro-notum* sub-quadrate, narrowed in front, very slightly incurved behind the eyes, base feebly bisinuate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* sub-oblong, base bisinuate and broader than thorax, narrowed posteriorly. *Femora* clavate; *tibiæ* flexuose, their apical spurs small, posterior corbels moderately open; *tarsi* pilose, third joint deeply bi-lobed, terminal elongate, claws free. *Prosternum* arcuate-emarginate; *metasternum* moderate; basal segment of *abdomen* largest, third and fourth short, with deep sutures.

Differs from *Hyllobius* (*H. abietus* for example) in the eyes not being truncate in front, in possessing smaller tibial spurs, unarmed femora; small third and fourth, but deeply divided, abdominal segments; the soles of the *tarsi* not densely brush-like, &c.

1678. **D. variabilis**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-ovate, convex; clothed with depressed, elongate scales, sometimes yellowish or greyish, in one example greenish; colour variable, fuscous, apex of thorax and a broad space at the side of each elytron rufescent, antennæ reddish, club piceous, legs rufous or testaceous.

Rostrum indistinctly tricarinate or bisulcate, punctate, scales disposed transversely. *Antennæ* pilose; *scape* flexuous; second joint of *funiculus* more slender than first, seventh distinctly larger than sixth, club opaque and densely pubescent. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, often slightly dilated before the middle, more or less evidently sulcate on the dorsum, closely punctate. *Elytra* striate-punctate, interstices more or less elevated. *Underside* piceous, the punctures of the pro- and meso-sterna with round scales; *abdomen* hairy, its basal segment broadly impressed.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Widely distributed, but not common, in the Middle Island.

Otago: Mr. S. W. Fulton. Tekapo, Canterbury: Messrs. Cheeseman and Urquhart.

Eiratus (p. 447).

1679. **E. suavis**, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, sub-depressed, infuscate-red, opaque, sparsely clothed with yellow hairs, those on the elytra short and confined to the interstices, tarsi and antennæ red, club blackish.

Rostrum as long as thorax, sub-parallel. *Antennæ* pilose; scape short, gradually thickened; basal joint of funiculus large, second slender, longer than broad, 3-5 decrease in length, sixth and seventh transverse, seventh nearly twice the size of the sixth; club large, ovate, about as large as joints 3-7 conjointly. *Prothorax* longer than broad, constricted in front, its punctation close and coarse but not deep. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, broader than thorax, striate-punctate, third, fifth, and seventh interstices more elevated than the others, the sutural only attain the apices.

Narrower than *E. parvulus*, its nearest ally, the thorax especially narrower, and with differently-sculptured elytra. The ground colour seems to be variable: I have a specimen of an obscure-pitchy hue.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Waitakerei Range.

Group—ERIRHINIDÆ.

Aneuma (p. 455).

1680. **A. compta**, *n.s.* Ovate, convex, fuscous, mostly covered with pale-yellow hair-like scales, but with a broad blackish fascia behind the posterior femora, legs and antennæ and all but the apex of the beak testaceous-yellow.

Rostrum longer than thorax, sub-parallel, feebly bicarinate. *Antennæ* inserted between the middle and apex; basal joint of funiculus much stouter but not longer than second, club oblong-oval. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, contracted in front, moderately punctate, its clothing quite yellow. *Elytra* obovate, with six slight basal elevations, apparently closely striate-punctate. Anterior femora minutely dentate, the others deeply notched near the extremity and dentate below, tibiæ a little bent. *Underside* smoky, covered with straw-coloured, hair-like scales.

Seems to resemble *A. fulvipes*, but the elytral interstices are not convex.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Waitakerei Range, near Auckland.

Group—CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.

Acalles (p. 488).

1681. **A. terricola**, *n.s.* Oviform, broad, convex, densely covered with greyish and obscure-testaceous depressed, and longer erect, scales, the latter on the elevated parts and sides; antennæ ferruginous, beak rufo-piceous, tarsi rufous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, broad, slightly narrowed behind. *Antennæ* moderately short; second joint of funiculus rather longer but more slender than first; club oblong-oval. *Prothorax* contracted in front, coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* cordate, as wide as thorax at base, broadest in line with the middle thighs, abruptly deflexed posteriorly; with rows of coarse, distant punctures; the sutural region appears depressed, and each side of the depression is a little elevated and ends in elongate crests; there are also some smaller tufts near the sides. *Legs* stout and squamose. *Pectoral canal* limited by the raised border of the mesosternum. *Meta-sternum* very short. Basal segment of *abdomen* very large, third and fourth very short. *Femora* grooved below.

Much shorter and broader than *A. triangulatus*, which, however, makes the nearest approach to it.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Taken from amongst decaying vegetable matter on the ground, near Howick.

Tychanus (p. 498).

1682. **T. ventralis**, *n.s.* Convex, narrowed anteriorly, densely clothed with greyish-brown scales and coarse, erect setæ; fuscous, tarsi and antennæ ferruginous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, excepting its apex, densely squamose, punctate. *Antennæ* implanted before the middle, the two basal articulations of funiculus equal, the following gradually thickened to the width of the base of the club, which is ovate. *Prothorax* suddenly narrowed anteriorly; its punctation concealed by its covering. *Scutellum* distinct, often quite grey. *Elytra* broader than thorax at base, a little dilated behind the posterior femora, then abruptly bent down and narrowed, apices not distinctly callose, convex; striate-punctate, and bearing many irregular elevations. *Legs* scaly, thighs deeply grooved and moderately dentate below. *Underside* piceous; basal segment of abdomen large, its suture strongly bisinuated; second very transversal, suddenly bent down to the same plane as the apical one, the latter depressed.

Its nearest ally in point of form is *T. ferrugatus*, but the narrower part of the thorax is as long as its basal portion; the elytral asperities assume the form of irregular elevations rather than distinct tubercles; the tarsi are short and thick, so that the penultimate joint, though bi-lobed, is scarcely twice the breadth of the second; the depressed rounded scales on the hind-body are occasionally rufescent.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, 1.

Mokohinau Island: Mr. P. Sandager.

Sympedius (p. 499).

1683. **S. lepidus**, *n.s.* Compact, convex; piceous, densely covered with depressed and semi-erect, grey and greyish-yellow scales, the latter colour predominating on the throat; antennæ and tarsi obscure-ferruginous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, more or less punctate in front,

squamose behind. *Antennæ* inserted before the middle, short and stout, pilose; the two basal joints of funiculus about equal, neither elongate, club ovate. *Prothorax* abruptly contracted and depressed in front, coarsely punctate. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* slightly broader than thorax, narrowed and declivous behind; each with three interrupted costæ, interstices apparently striate-punctate. *Legs* squamose.

In form like *S. testudo*, but smaller.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Waitakerei Range, near Auckland.

Group—CNEMACANTHIDÆ.

Oöpterus (p. 54).

1684. *O. fulvipes*, *n.s.* Subovate, not broad, moderately convex; shining, pitchy-black; elytral margins and suture rufescent; legs fulvous, sometimes testaceous, palpi fulvous, antennæ rufous.

Head rather narrow, frontal furrows elongate. *Antennæ* stout, the two basal joints nude. *Thorax* as long as broad, marginated, widest just before the middle, rounded laterally towards the front, somewhat sinuously narrowed behind; posterior angles rectangular, scarcely prominent; discoidal groove shallow; basal fossæ large, and, when viewed sideways, apparently divided, they are indistinctly punctate, the intervening space bears some distinct punctures, and there is a carina outside each fovea. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* quite oval, much larger than thorax, slightly sinuated posteriorly, side rims broad but much reduced apically; feebly striate, the striæ quite obsoletely punctated, sutural groove well marked and recurved at apex, where it is bordered by a fine carina, third interstices slightly tri-punctate.

♂. Two basal articulations of anterior *tarsi* a little produced at inner apex, first largest; armed with elongate spiniform hairs.

♀. *Tarsi* stout, basal joint of front pair elongate-oblong, clothed like those of the other sex.

In form resembles the figure given by Lacordaire of *O. clivionoides*, but with the anterior angles of the thorax more rounded and the sides less sinuously narrowed behind.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Midhirst, base of Mount Egmont. One pair.

1685. *O. sobrinus*, *n.s.* Shining, pitchy-black, lateral margins and suture of the elytra reddish, femora testaceous, tibiæ, tarsi, palpi, and antennæ rufescent; body oblong-oval, moderately convex.

Head moderate, the ocular furrows sharply defined, the inner broad and shallow; middle of forehead foveate. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, widest at the middle, rather slightly and gradually rounded laterally and but little narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular and not at all projecting nor acute; mesial sulcus fine; basal foveæ large, obsoletely divided, the carina beyond each not well marked, the base a little depressed and impunctate, but there are two punctiform impressions near the middle of the disc.

Scutellum transversely triangular. *Elytra* about double the breadth of the thorax, oblong-oval, moderately finely sulcate, the striæ not very perceptibly (if at all) punctured; third interstices bi-punctate, no visible median punctures.

Allied to the preceding species, but rather larger and more oblong, the sides of the thorax and wing-cases less curved, elytral striæ more obvious, thorax differently sculptured. The female of No. 1145 (*O. patulus*) makes a near approach to this species in form and size, but the thorax, as regards shape, most nearly resembles that of No. 1339.

♀. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Taranaki, near Mount Egmont.

Group—ANCHOMENIDÆ.

Anchomenus (p. 20).

1686. *A. adamsi*, n.s. Body rather elongate, somewhat convex, not very glossy, pitchy-black, legs fusco-rufous; tarsi, palpi, and antennæ ferruginous.

Head oviform. *Prothorax* moderately small, apex widely emarginate, base almost truncate, a good deal rounded laterally, almost angulated just before the middle, considerably sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, the sides just before the angles nearly or quite straight; disc convex, bearing feebly-impressed undulating striæ, dorsal groove well marked, basal depressions prolonged forwards, lateral margins explanate and reflexed. *Elytra* oviform, strongly obliquely sinuated apically; deeply sulcate, impunctate, interstices broad. *Tarsi* grooved above, those of the male not much dilated.

Very much like *A. parabilis*, but the base of the thorax is not obliquely truncated towards the angles, and the elytral striæ are simple.

Length, 6 lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Taranaki, base of Mount Egmont, elevation under 1,000ft. Named after Mr. I. Adams, B.A., who first found it. I found another on the Waitakerei Range, Auckland, at about the same elevation.

Obs.—No. 42 is congeneric.

Group—FERONIIDÆ.

Trichosternus (p. 31).

1687. *T. virens*, n.s. Oblong, moderately convex, shining green, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous, tips of palpi paler.

Prothorax transversely quadrate, apex widely, base medially incurved; sides well rounded, moderately narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, not projecting. *Elytra* distinctly striate, the punctuation of the striæ small but distinct; interstices a little convex, the third with three, the seventh with five or six punctures.

When compared with *T. fultoni* it will be seen that, although the form and sculpture are nearly similar, it is rather more convex and of a more uniform green colour above, and that the legs are less

robust, whilst the wing-cases have smaller interstitial punctures and the interstices are less uneven. In the female the elytra are shorter and broader, with deeper striæ and more elevated intervals.

♂. Length, 9 lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Oamaru, Otago. Collected by Mr. T. Chalmer.

Holcaspis (p. 37).

1688. **H. mordax**, *n.s.* Black, shining, legs and antennæ rufopiceous, tips of palpi paler.

Head constricted behind, causing a distinct post-ocular linear impression, frontal foveæ well marked, labrum truncate. *Prothorax* moderately rounded laterally, gradually and moderately contracted posteriorly, hind angles rectangular; dorsal groove broad and deep, and expanded near the extremities, basal fossæ elongate and narrow, and sub-punctate; apex incurved, base medially emarginate. *Elytra* oblong, very slightly rounded, distinctly punctate-striate, interstices slightly raised, third with one sub-apical puncture. *Flanks* of prosternum, episterna, and sides of abdomen more or less rugose-punctate, middle of mesosternum punctured. *Legs* stout, posterior femora not toothed.

Like No. 1149, especially as regards the contour and sculpture of the thorax, but with deeper and more strongly punctated elytral striæ and narrower interstices, less distinctly dentiform humeral angles, and with the labrum simple, instead of being emarginated as in that species.

Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Base of Mount Egmont.

Group—DYTISCIDÆ.

Exocelina.

Nov. gen.

Prosternum gradually raised from the sides towards the middle, which is obtusely prominent in front, its process projecting, nearly plane, and fitting into the triangular excavation just before the middle coxæ. *Epipleuræ* broad at the base, but becoming linear in line with posterior coxæ. *Metasternum* as in *Rhantus*. *Femora* like those of *Hydroporus*; *tibiæ* gradually expanded apically, the front obliquely rounded at the extremity, and there furnished with several short spines; *tarsi* distinctly 5-articulate, the three basal much expanded and strongly transverse, fourth not so broad as third and contracted at its base, fifth elongate; *claws* equal, moderate; those of the middle pair nearly similar to the front ones in structure, but not so broad; swimming legs slender, their *tibiæ* armed inwardly at the apex with two spines, their *tarsi* compressed, without outstanding ciliæ. Terminal joint of maxillary *palpi* fusiform. *Antennæ* 11-jointed, setaceous, their joints simple and sub-equal.

The *body* is, superficially, like *Celina*, being oblong and mucronate at the extremity, the apices of the elytra are acute, but not prolonged. The anterior *tarsi* of the male, above, resemble those of the *Dytiscidæ*, but the swimming legs have not the usual conspicuous ciliæ.

1689. *E. advena*, *n.s.* Oblong, nearly parallel, slightly convex, nude, but little shining; the head, most of the sides of the thorax, and the scutellum reddish, elytra smoky-brown, legs, palpi, and antennæ fulvescent; densely and minutely sculptured, and with many short, irregular, linear impressions; underside rufo-castaneous.

Head short and broad, with two shallow inter-ocular impressions. *Thorax* very transverse, its sides finely margined, very slightly curved, and narrowed anteriorly, the base a little sinuous, its middle portion very slightly prominent, so that the large scutellum is wholly exposed; the sculpture of the front part more punctiform than on the disc. *Scutellum* broadly triangular. *Elytra* with acute apices; each wing-case with a median row of very small punctures, and some others beyond.

♂. Three basal joints of front *tarsi* strongly expanded, quite transverse, third not distinctly emarginate at apex, fourth narrowed at the base.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, 1 – $1\frac{1}{5}$.

Found in brackish water on Mokohinau Island by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Group—HYDROPHILIDÆ.

Adolopus.

1690. *A. vicinus*, *n.s.* Shining, black, margins and legs rufescent, tarsi, antennæ, and palpi fulvous.

Head finely punctured. *Thorax* transverse, its sculpture like that of the head. *Elytra* striate-punctate, the series of punctures obsolete on the dorsum, but rather coarse near the sides and apices, the sutural striæ deep behind, but disappearing near the middle. *Underside* opaque, blackish, all but the shining middle part of the metasternum finely sculptured and pubescent.

Resembles *A. altulus* (No. 158); differs in outline, being narrower and, therefore, more oblong; the thorax not so much curvedly narrowed towards the front; the elytral margins not explanate behind.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Discovered at the Thames by Mr. I. Adams, B.A.

1691. *A. rugipennis*, *n.s.* Shining, nude, pale-castaneous, legs, antennæ, and palpi yellowish, club infusate.

Head finely punctured, interstices minutely sculptured. *Thorax* very transverse, finely margined laterally, strongly and rather curvedly narrowed towards the front; very finely and rather distantly punctated. *Scutellum* triangular, minutely punctured. *Elytra* short, lateral margins distinct except near the apices; striate-punctate, the sculpture of the discoidal portion, however, much less developed, and consisting almost entirely of fine punctures and wrinkles, the space on each side of the scutellum obliquely depressed. *Tibiæ* smooth, spinose externally.

More rotundate than *A. altulus*; may be at once identified by the finely rugose elytra.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{7}{8}$.

Howick. Found on the ground.

Obs.—The characters of *Adolopus* (Sharp: Trans. Ent. Soc., 1884, Part iv., p. 478) are as follow: Corpus parvum, rotundato-ovale, superne convexum. Antennæ 9-articulatæ, clava elongata, laxè articulata; palpi maxillares breves, articulis tribus ultimis longitudine subæqualibus, articulo pseudo-basali crassiore, mentum transversim quadratum, antèrùs late depressum. Prosternum in medio longitudinaliter carinatum. Coxæ intermediæ distantes, metasterno inter eas longius productum, cum processu triangulari mesosterni sutura recta conjunctum, processu hoc ad latera marginato. Femora posteriora subtus glabra; abdomen densissime subtilissime punctato-pubescent, segmento basali in medio carinato. Tarsi posteriores parum elongati et parum crassi, articulo basali brevi, secundo parum elongato sed quam præcedente evidenter longiore.

No. 150 should become *Saphydrus oblongus*. The genus was published at p. 467 of the Trans. Ent. Soc. 1884, Part iv.

Exydrus.

Nov. gen.

Agrees in most respects with Dr. Sharp's genus *Hydrostygnum* (Trans. Ent. Soc., Part iv., p. 475), but differentiated by the following characters: *Labrum* small, obliquely excised on the left side of the apex. *Epistome* truncate in front. *Eyes* more prominent and distinctly faceted. Middle of *metasternum* not prominent and not more coarsely sculptured than elsewhere. Posterior femora finely punctate and covered with obvious yellow hairs.

The genus is instituted for Nos. 153 and 154, which become *Exydrus flavicornis* and *E. gibbosus*.

Cercyodes.

Nov. gen.

Antennæ elongate, 9-jointed; basal joint long, cylindric; second nearly as stout as first, about half its length; third as long as second but much more slender; joints 4–6 decrease in length; club compact, very large, tri-articulate. Maxillary *palpi* not elongate, basal joint small, second moderately stout, the terminal longer than third, narrowed towards and truncate at the extremity. *Legs* short and stout, posterior femora nude; anterior tibiæ rounded and fringed with short spines at the apex and there furnished with short straight spurs, their lower and inner face excavated for the tarsi; *tarsi* short, posterior somewhat compressed, very sparsely pilose, basal joint very short, 2–4 equal, fifth longest.

Allied to *Cercyon*, anterior *coxæ* less prominent; *prosternum* without a distinct process, merely gradually raised to the level of the carinate middle portion; *epipleuræ* narrow, and on the same plane as the breast; middle of *metasternum* a little elevated, nearly

impunctate, shining, not much contracted behind, not limited by any linear impression, but by the closely sculptured and minutely pubescent lateral portions; basal segment of *abdomen* carinate.

1692. *C. lævigatus*, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, only moderately convex, nude above, minutely and densely sculptured, with a few scattered, inconspicuous punctures; slightly glossy, piceous, elytra often reddish, legs dark-rufous, tarsi, palpi, and antennæ testaceous, club darker.

Head broader than long, nearly plane; epistome truncate in front; eyes not prominent. *Thorax* transverse, base and apex somewhat bisinuate, sides nearly straight and finely margined, narrowed towards the front. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* slightly broader than thorax at the base, moderately narrowed posteriorly, side rims fine, still finer near the apices, without striæ or distinct punctures. *Tibiæ* stout, densely and finely sculptured, and bearing short, distant spines. *Underside* pitchy, its depressed parts finely and densely sculptured; thighs shining; hind coxæ covered with minute brassy setæ.

Length, 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

Found amongst sea-weeds on Mokohinau Island, by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Group—ALEOCHARIDÆ.

Calodera (p. 93).

1693. *C. algophila*, *n.s.* Narrow and elongate, densely clothed with long, slender, yellow hairs; head and thorax usually opaque, the former pitchy-brown, the latter paler; elytra infuscated; abdomen variegated-castaneous, fifth segment darkest; legs and antennæ fulvous; palpi infuscate.

Head elongate, oviform, its punctation rather coarse and close but not deep; forehead rufescent and nearly smooth; eyes moderate; maxillary palpi pilose, penultimate joint rather thick, the last minute. *Antennæ* elongate, the two basal joints equally elongate; third longer than the following ones, obconical; 8-10 transverse. *Thorax* scarcely larger than head, sub-oblong, slightly narrowed behind; its punctation close but fine. *Elytra* less than twice the width of thorax, not much longer than broad, apices obliquely truncate, their sculpture rather close and shallow. *Hind-body* long, gradually dilated posteriorly, the apex of each (except the last) with numerous broad short grooves separated by carinate intervals. *Legs* slender; *tibiæ* linear, bearing conspicuous yellow hairs; hind claws elongate. *Underside* moderately glossy, castaneous, sternum pitchy, finely sculptured and densely pubescent.

Nos. 171, 172, 173, 174, and 175 belong to this genus, of which the name *Dasynotus* proves to be a synonym. This is the only species without thoracic depressions.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

I am indebted to Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager for this species. It lives amongst sea-weeds on Mokohinau Island.

Group—XANTHOLINIDÆ.

Cafius (p. 101).

1694. *C. caviceps*, *n.s.* Black, bearing some long, erect, fuscous hairs; elytra sub-opaque, and, like the hind-body, densely clothed with depressed ash-coloured hairs.

Head large, quadrate, front of forehead obliquely emarginated; broadly concave from the front to the middle, this cavity bifoveolate; vertex very densely and minutely granulated, its sides and hind angles, and to a less extent the back part also, with many round depressions having in each a puncture with raised margins; mandibles robust, not much arched, pitchy-red. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi usually red. *Antennæ* (except the three shining, rufo-piceous, basal joints) opaque and densely pubescent. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, rounded and broadest near the front, widely sinuously narrowed backwards; with a row of moderately large punctures not reaching base nor apex down each side of the middle, a smaller series on each side, and another short row near the front angle. *Scutellum* and *elytra* densely sculptured, the apices of these latter obliquely rounded towards the suture; they are longer than broad. *Hind-body* narrower than the elytra, finely and densely sculptured. *Legs* moderate, tibiæ setose externally, the four basal joints of the front tarsi dilated and pilose. *Underside* blackish, densely covered with small cinereous hairs; fourth, fifth, and sixth abdominal segments bipunctate.

♂. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

♀. Head much smaller, quadrate, nearly plane, with two inter-ocular foveæ, its punctation similar to that of the male. ($5\frac{3}{4}$ lines $\times$ 1.)

Found by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager amongst algæ on Mokohinau Island.

OBS.—Lacordaire considers *Cafius* to be the same as *Othius*. Nos. 201 and 202 belong to this genus.

Group—HOMALIDÆ.

Homalium (p. 115).

1695. *H. litoreum*, *n.s.* Fuscous; palpi and legs, the last and the greater portion of the penultimate dorsal segments, a large basal space on each elytron, and the first two joints of the antennæ fulvous or chestnut-red; the other antennal joints black; clothed with short, semi-erect, yellowish hairs; two round spots on the second dorsal segment formed of minute brassy setæ, and the first similarly ciliated; moderately glossy.

Head feebly, longitudinally, bi-impressed in front, its middle part nearly smooth, the sides finely and closely sculptured, but with only a few fine punctures; the ocelli simple, yellow; eyes large and prominent. *Antennæ* elongate, basal joint as long as third, stout; second quite half as long as first; third elongate, slender at base; fourth and fifth equal; joints 4–10 pubescent, decreasing in length but becoming broader, the point of articulation of each slender;

eleventh sub-ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, finely marginated, sides rounded in front but nearly straight behind, base a little sinuous, hind angles obtusely rectangular; disc convex, with a few fine punctures, which become more numerous near the sides; its whole surface, like the scutellum, more or less closely and finely sculptured. *Elytra* rather longer than broad, wider than thorax, obtusely rounded behind, with fine sutural striæ, their punctation fine but not close. *Hind-body* finely sculptured, impunctate. *Tibiæ* linear, with fine yellow bristles; claws thickened at base. *Underside* (barring the two reddish ventral segments) dark-brown, densely and finely sculptured; metasternum sparingly punctured; clothed with short yellow hairs; basal segment carinate on the middle, last segment deeply and broadly grooved, the edges of the groove carinate.

♂. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat, Mokohinau, amongst sea-weeds. Mr. Sandager.

Obs.—Nos. 219, 220, and 221 belong to *Ischnoderus*.

Group—PSELAPHIDÆ.

Pselaphus (p. 122).

1696. *P. cæcus*, *n.s.* Slender, much narrowed anteriorly, a little convex; shining, red, legs and antennæ rufo-fulvous, tarsi and palpi yellow; clothed with very fine brassy hairs.

Head very elongate, scarcely rounded laterally, comparatively coarsely punctured, nearly plane in front, the occiput convex, with a shallow, smooth impression proceeding from between the tubercles to the vertex. *Eyes* exceedingly minute, hardly distinguishable. *Palpi* very slender, second joint long, a little thickened at base, more so at the extremity; third small; fourth thickened at the base, but becoming very slender, its club stout. *Antennæ* shorter than the palpi, moderately stout, basal articulation cylindric; second almost as stout, but one-third shorter; joints 3–7 nearly equal; eighth and ninth sub-oblong; tenth somewhat transverse; eleventh large. *Thorax* elongate-oval, obsoletely punctate. *Elytra* not greatly exceeding the thorax in length, very much narrowed towards the shoulders, impunctate, sutural striæ distinct and very much expanded and deepened at the base, apices widely incurved, with a small but deep sutural notch. *Hind-body* not punctured. *Legs* elongate, tibiæ a little expanded and curved towards the extremity. *Metasternum* deeply concave, its apex ciliated; basal segment broadly impressed.

The abortive eyes and peculiarly elongate, coarsely-punctured head are quite distinctive.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$.

Found amongst vegetable matter on the ground, near Howick.

1697. *P. delicatus*, *n.s.* Sanguineous, tarsi and palpi yellow, antennæ red, but becoming paler towards the extremity; shining, clothed with longish, slender, yellow hairs.

Head elongate, oviform, punctate, the inter-antennal channel continuous, with two inter-ocular foveæ; eyes small but prominent, composed apparently of three large facets. *Palpi* long and slender,

their fourth joint considerably curved, the club distinctly cleft at apex. *Antennæ* moderate, joints 3-7 longer than broad, nearly equal; eighth slightly shorter than seventh; ninth larger than eighth, longer than broad; tenth as broad as it is long; eleventh elongate, oval. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, dilated medially, not obviously punctated, its base finely marginated, the spaces outside the scutellum densely and finely strigose. *Elytra* much contracted towards the front, bifoveate at base, sutural striæ well marked, without discoidal grooves, but with lines of long depressed hairs; apices slightly sinuate. *Hind-body* large, smooth. *Legs* long, tibiæ a little dilated apically, rather densely pubescent, the posterior arcuated, and, on the inner face, conspicuously hairy.

More robust than *P. cæcus*, its head shorter, yet decidedly more elongate than in any other New Zealand species; the eyes, also, are not of the orthodox form.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$.

Near Howick.

1698. **P. fuscopilus**, *n.s.* Fulvous; elytra, antennæ, and tarsi yellow; clothed with fine yellow hairs, the posterior portion of the elytra, however, bearing numerous coarser, fuscous hairs.

In form and sculpture very similar to *P. pilistriatus*, the single discoidal stria of each elytron fine and curved; *legs* moderately short, tibiæ nearly straight; *metasternum* convex, slightly impressed behind, its apex pubescent.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Taken near Howick.

Bryaxis (p. 124).

1699. **B. fraudulenta**, *n.s.* Rufous; elytra, legs, and antennæ paler, tarsi and palpi yellow; sparsely clothed with very fine, short, pallid hairs; convex, shining, impunctate.

Head with a broad, shallow, frontal impression, but no foveæ apparently on the vertex. *Antennæ* elongate, basal joint cylindric, not so long as the next two taken together; third as long as second, narrowed basally; fourth as long as broad, bead-like; fifth slightly shorter than second, and nearly as stout; joints 6-8 sub-transverse; ninth largest, almost obconical, a little cut away on one side, the apex of that side obtusely prominent; tenth conical, smaller than the preceding one. *Legs* long, posterior tibiæ abruptly bent inwards at the extremity. Front *coxæ* finely spinose; *metasternum* linearly impressed on the middle; basal segment of *abdomen* large, the second with two small tubercles, the following three very short.

Resembles *B. dispar* to deception; the structure of the antennæ is, however, really different, the ninth articulation being very much shorter and broader, the terminal is smaller, and neither of these is concave underneath. There are no long hairs on the body, such as may be seen in that species; there are no evident foveæ on the vertex, and the hind tibiæ are different.

♂. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$.

Found near Howick. ♀ incog.

Euplectus (p. 139).

1700. **E. eminens**, *n.s.* Convex, slightly shining, densely clothed with unequal, yellow hairs; red; head, thorax, and hind-body dark, elytra and legs paler, tarsi yellow.

Head more or less punctured, with a broad inter-antennal impression nearly extending as far back as the eyes; these latter prominent and coarsely faceted. *Antennæ* short, joints 3-10 strongly transverse; the sixth distinctly shorter than the contiguous ones; ninth larger than tenth, these two a good deal larger than the preceding; eleventh largest, acuminate. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, oviform, narrower in front than behind, punctate, impressed along the base; with an abbreviated, narrow, sharply-impressed dorsal groove having very fine, raised edges; before the base there is a depression which is almost divided into two and indistinctly prolonged forwards, this depressed part nearly smooth; there is also a fovea at each side. *Elytra* a little longer than broad, not very evidently punctated; sutural striæ very broad near the base, with a slight elevation between them and the intra-humeral impressions; they are a good deal broader than the thorax, and longer than the hind-body. *Hind-body* impunctate, the four dorsal basal segments about equal, marginated, the fourth deflexed and densely ciliated; the first exposed segment bifoveate, but appearing like one basal depression. *Legs* stout, the two front pairs remarkably so; anterior tibiæ expanded near the middle but attenuated apically, the intermediate rather short, twice the breadth of the posterior, the middle of the apex deeply notched.

The legs are even more robust than those of *E. crassipes*; the peculiar conformation of the middle tibiæ is enough to distinguish this from any other species.

♂. Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$.
Captured near Howick.

1701. **E. auripilus**, *n.s.* Sub-opaque, dark-red, legs and antennæ fulvous, tarsi yellow; moderately convex, densely clothed with yellow hairs.

Head broadest behind, coarsely and closely punctured, slightly but broadly impressed between the antennæ. *Eyes* small, convex. *Antennæ* of moderate length, second joint about half the length of the first and nearly as stout; joints 3-8 moniliform, sub-equal; ninth and tenth transverse, each nearly twice the bulk of the preceding ones; eleventh large, sub-conical, pointed. *Thorax* broader than the head, its length and breadth about the same, rounded laterally, its punctation like that of the head; with a dorsal depression and a fovea near each side, all rather broad and shallow. *Elytra* larger than thorax, somewhat narrowed towards the base; each with three broad discoidal grooves, the external scarcely reaching the base; interstices minutely punctured. *Hind-body* as wide as but rather longer than the elytra; its four dorsal segments equal, marginated, fourth deflexed, the apical somewhat pointed. *Legs* moderately slender, tibiæ arcuated outwardly.

Numerous minor disparities of structure and sculpture differentiate this little species from those which have strongly-punctured head and thorax.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Found near Howick.

Group—SILPHIDÆ.

Choleva (p. 151).

1702. *C. fulvitaris*, *n.s.* Oviparous, attenuated posteriorly, convex, nearly opaque, not perceptibly punctate, elytra finely and densely lineated, clothed with fine ash-coloured pubescence; smoky-brown, the tarsi, palpi, and the two basal and eleventh joints of the antennæ fulvous, third joint of these last fuscous, the others blackish.

Antennæ short yet longer than the head and thorax, considerably thickened apically, the first three joints nearly equally elongate and almost cylindrical, seventh about half the length of the contiguous ones, ninth rather larger than tenth, tenth quadrate. *Thorax* curvedly narrowed towards the front, base slightly sinuated, posterior angles not projecting much backwards. *Elytra* with distinct sutural striæ, but becoming obsolete towards the base. *Legs* stout, middle tibiæ much arcuated, spurs of the posterior elongate; three basal joints of anterior tarsi dilated, the first two most strongly.

Smaller than *C. lugubris* and *C. graniceps*, but undoubtedly allied thereto.

OBS.—Nos. 276, 277, and 278 belong to *Choleva*.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Found on the ground, amongst decaying leaves, near Howick.

Mesocolon (p. 153).

1703. *M. varius*, *n.s.* Variegate, thorax and most part of the middle of elytra fuscous, the rest of the body, including the lower surface, rufo-castaneous, legs and three basal joints of the antennæ fulvescent, the others more or less fuscous; body oval, convex, a little glossy.

Head with rather coarse, shallow, distant punctures. *Antennæ* very elongate and slender, joints 1–7 of nearly the same length, seventh thicker than the others, eighth longer than broad but one-third shorter than its predecessor. *Thorax* short, much rounded towards the front, its base sub-truncate, angles not prominent; its sculpture concealed by decumbent, branching, fuscous hairs. *Scutellum* triangular, smooth. *Elytra* gradually narrowed from base to apex; with well-marked sutural striæ; their sculpture consists of transverse strigosity, the intervals between which are still more finely and densely sculptured; a considerable portion of their clothing is composed of bright-yellow hairs. *Legs* hispid, two hind pairs of tibiæ a little curved, the apical spurs distinct but not very long; three basal joints of anterior tarsi dilated. *Underside* finely and sparsely pubescent, finely reticulately sculptured, and with some shallow punctures near the sides. *Mesosternum* carinate in front,

the middle of the carina more elevated; with a very narrow, sharply-defined carina between the middle coxæ; *metasternum* transversely convex.

The perfectly oval form and long slender antennæ are quite in accord with Nos. 279, 280, 281, and 282.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Found near Howick, amongst dead leaves, &c.

Group—COLYDIIDÆ.

Notoulus (p. 183).

1704. *N. sparsus*, *n.s.* Oblong, moderately convex, clothed with greyish and yellow setæ; variegate infuscate-red, with a large blackish space on each elytron, tarsi and antennæ red.

Head granulated. *Prothorax* transverse, its side explanate; frontal lobe large, with a median sinuation, the next small, the basal forming the angle; the disc a little uneven, granulate. *Elytra* punctate, each with three dorsal rows of fine setæ, and, on the intervals between these, three or four greyish nodules, besides the usual elongate basal elevations and smaller tubercles dispersed over the surface, but most apparent on the sides; they bear also many erect fuscous setæ. *Legs* with slender brassy setæ.

This species may be confounded with No. 326 (*N. ornatus*); it is, however, larger and more oblong, less convex, and the nodules on the wing-cases, particularly those near the apical declivity, are much less prominent; the elytral punctures, moreover, are not easily detected sometimes.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Stratford, base of Mount Egmont.

1705. *N. libentus*, *n.s.* Ferruginous, the head and a large angular spot on each elytron blackish, tarsi and antennæ red; clothed with fine, short, fulvous setæ.

Related to *N. sparsus*, but differentiated therefrom by being wholly clothed with bright yellowish setæ, by the absence of lines of setæ on the elytra, by the less evident nodules, and by the lateral margins being more distinctly crenulated, &c.

A variety exists which is more obscurely coloured, but is otherwise almost similar.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ (nearly).

Waitakerei Range, near Auckland.

Ulonotus (p. 186).

1706. *U. carus*, *n.s.* Oblong, variegate, dark reddish-brown, the depressed parts of hind-body blackish, clothed with fulvous setiform scales, tarsi and antennæ rufous, the basal joint of the latter piceous, tibiæ with fuscous marks.

Head not distinctly granulated, antennal orbits prominent. *Antennæ* moderate, exposed portion of basal joints as long as second, the latter sub-quadrate; third elongate; joints 4–8 decrease in length; club large. *Prothorax* transversely convex, unlevel, more

or less granulate, with four dorsal, two lateral, and a triangular basal elevations; sides explanate, trilobed, anterior lobe large, the basal small and forming the posterior angle. *Elytra* oblong, the sides not crenate; each with three elongate basal and eight or ten rounded elevations, besides some smaller ones on the sides; there is a row of punctures along the suture, and numerous small blackish tubercles are dispersed over the surface.

About as large as *U. antarcticus*, but abundantly distinct.

OBS.—The elevations on the thorax and the arrangement of the elytral nodules are pretty much alike in all the described species: the *U. viridipictus* of Wollaston may serve as the type.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

I am indebted to Mr. T. Chalmer, of Dunedin, for a specimen of this fine insect. He found it at Purakanui, some fifteen miles north of his residence.

1707. **U. fuscatus**, *n.s.* Oblong, pitchy-brown, clothed with greyish and pale-brown hairs and setiform scales, tarsi and antennæ red.

Head apparently granulate. *Prothorax* uneven, sides explanate, frontal lobe large, median small, the hind angles formed by the third. *Elytra* oblong, with the common superficial inequalities of surface.

The form and sculpture resemble those of the preceding species, but the antennal club is more elongate and the thorax less uneven.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ (nearly).

Mount Egmont.

1708. **U. rufescens**, *n.s.* Piceous, the raised parts obscure-rufous, antennæ and legs red, sparsely covered with pallid scale-like setæ; claws blackish.

Head distinctly granulate. *Thorax* transversely convex, disc rather narrow, uneven, granulated; sides explanate, frontal lobe large, post-median small, basal forming the angle. *Elytra* oblong, sutural region plane; the sculpture indefinite, so that it may appear either punctate or tuberculate; beyond that space there are irregular rows of rounded elevations, none, however, very prominent.

Like *U. viridipictus*, but with less definite sculpture, with a deep indentation between the first and second thoracic lobes.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Purakanui, Otago: Mr. T. Chalmer.

1709. **U. cinereus**, *n.s.* Oblong, obscure-piceous; legs and antennæ reddish, club blackish; clothed with rather slender pale setæ, causing the insect to have an ashy-coloured appearance.

Head somewhat prolonged anteriorly; second joint of antennæ abruptly truncate at apex. *Prothorax* unlevel, without conspicuous tubercles, more or less granulated; anterior lobe large and prominent, separated from the next one by a wide and deep indentation; hind angles rectangular. *Elytra* with two elongate basal and about

eight rounded elevations on each, in addition to smaller inequalities of surface; the depressed parts seem quite smooth, no distinct punctures nor granules can be easily detected.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Mount Egmont.

1710. **U. integratus**, *n.s.* Oblong, rufo-fuscous, with ill-defined darker spots, tarsi and antennæ red, club pitchy but red at apex; clothed with yellowish scales and fine setæ.

Head rough, granulate. *Thorax* transverse, convex, uneven, granulate; sides explanate, well rounded, with a wide but only very slight median sinuation; beyond that there is an oblique and also slight incurvature towards the posterior angle. *Elytra* a little unlevel, the usual nodules perceptible but not prominent, forming an indistinct, interrupted, longitudinal elevation on each side of the suture; they bear rows of punctures.

In common with *U. discedens*, *U. aberrans*, and *U. lawsoni*, the explanate sides of the thorax, not being deeply notched, exhibit no true lobes, but from all these this species differs in sculpture and clothing.

A small example ($1\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$) I have been unable to separate specifically.

Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, 1 (nearly).

Purakanui, Otago. Another of Mr. Chalmer's captures.

Coxelus (p. 195).

1711. **C. chalmeri**, *n.s.* Variegate, fusco-piceous; sides of thorax, legs, and antennæ obscure-red, club darker; clothed with moderately-fine yellow setæ, those on the eyes and legs finer than the others, quite hair-like.

Head neither closely nor coarsely granulated. *Antennæ* hairy, basal articulation but little exposed; second largest, thickened apically; third not so stout as second, but much longer than the following ones. *Thorax* transverse, its sides curved in front, nearly straight, and gradually narrowed posteriorly; with two median dorsal depressions (longitudinal), the basal the smaller, and two before the base; the whole surface more or less perceptibly granulated. *Elytra* without distinct depressions, bearing rows of short elevations so as to appear rugose, the suture raised, the base with a longitudinal elevation on either side of the scutellum indistinctly prolonged backwards till it reaches a setigerous nodule in line with the hind thigh; there are three other nodules near the side, two of which are in line with a small basal fold or elevation.

C. helmsi, I imagine, is very much like this species, but it is, like all the others, clothed with coarse scale-like setæ; from *C. similis* this species differs in elytral sculpture.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Purakanui, on the coast north of Dunedin.

Dedicated to its discoverer, Mr. T. Chalmer.

Epistranus (p. 202).

1712. **E. parvus**, *n.s.* Convex, sub-oblong, broad, medially contracted, rufo-piceous; legs and antennæ red; tarsi fulvous, bearing short, erect, pallid hairs.

Head granulated; eyes minute. *Antennæ* normal. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, considerably narrowed behind, tuberculate. *Elytra* not twice the length of thorax, humeral angles rounded, bearing regular rows of tubercles, those nearest the middle having, seemingly, a puncture at the base of each. *Tibiæ* arcuated externally, and finely ciliated.

Smaller than *E. humeralis* and *E. valens*; most nearly resembling the latter in sculpture.

OBS.—All the members of this genus are very rare; they exist amongst decaying vegetable matter, and, when found, their true sculpture is concealed by a thick coating of greyish sappy matter.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

Taken near Howick.

Lithostygnus.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, transversely convex. *Head* porrected, oblong, its sides deeply excavated for the reception of the antennæ; eyes small but distinct; labrum prominent; mentum truncate. *Antennæ* inserted near the front angles of the epistome; short, 11-jointed, the two basal joints stout, 3-9 sub-equal, club bi-articulate. *Thorax* cordate. *Coxæ* moderately prominent and distant. *Meso-* and *meta-sterna* nearly equal, not abbreviated, impressed. *Abdomen* with five sub-equal segments, their suture deep and broad. *Epipleuræ* broad, horizontal, narrowed apically. *Legs* moderate, *tibiæ* grooved near the extremity; *tarsi* 3-jointed, pubescent below, their two basal joints equal, and, conjointly, shorter than the third; claws small.

An interesting little creature forms the type. It is undoubtedly allied to the European *Langelandia*, but differs from it in having distinct eyes; *Chorasus*, a New Zealand genus, has 4-jointed tarsi.

1713. **L. costalus**, *n.s.* Elongate, somewhat convex, covered with a scale-like, sappy deposit; fuscous, tarsi and antennæ fulvous.

Head half the width of thorax, bearing two carinæ, which proceed from the eyes and nearly converge in front. *Antennæ* rather short, basal joint largest, about as long as broad, reddish; second of similar form, but at least one-third smaller; third rather shorter than fourth, slender; fourth and fifth nearly equal, longer than the contiguous ones; sixth and seventh equal, slightly shorter and broader than the preceding two; eighth and ninth a little broader than seventh, narrowed basally; tenth somewhat cup-shaped, thrice the bulk of the ninth; eleventh as broad as but one-half longer than tenth, apparently obtusely notched at the extremity. *Prothorax* transversal, rounded laterally towards the front and much narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, the anterior distant from the eyes, base medially incurved, middle of apex truncate,

sides explanate; disc convex, uneven, with two abbreviated frontal costæ (oblique). *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* connate, scarcely wider than thorax, slightly curved laterally, deflexed behind; each has two sinuous costæ, the outer hardly reaching the base and forming the external border of the dorsum, the sides, however, are expanded beyond; the intervals are impressed with rows of coarse, shallow impressions. *Tibiæ* finely ciliated, the posterior slender at base, expanded beyond, and again contracted apically; tarsi elongate.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$.

I found three specimens near Howick, on the ground, amongst decaying vegetable matter; and I have another which was found by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager on Mokohinau Island.

Group—PYCNOMERIDÆ.

Pycnomerus (p. 208).

1714. *P. cognatus*, n.s. Elongate, not parallel, nude, shining, rufo-piceous, legs and antennæ red.

Head moderately elongate, punctate, the frontal impressions and lateral plicæ extending to the occiput. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, joints 4-9 transversal, tenth large; eleventh small, appearing like a pubescent appendage. *Eyes* not distinguishable. *Thorax* oblong, truncate in front, anterior angles sub-depressed and not prominent; sides margined, a little narrowed posteriorly, with a short, oblique space in front; base rounded and finely pubescent; disc moderately bi-impressed longitudinally, lateral channels narrow but distinct and prolonged inwardly along the base, with rather large distant punctures, less numerous on the middle than elsewhere, and with a row of smaller punctures on the hind margin. *Scutellum* invisible, or nearly so. *Elytra* broader than thorax, their sides a little rounded, a good deal narrowed near the apices, humeral angles acute and projecting, base incurved; deeply striate, the punctures in the striæ distant and shallow, and therefore not easily detected, interstices convex, finely punctated, the third bent inwards at the base to unite with the suture; second, fourth, and sixth not reaching the base. *Legs* moderate, the tibiæ hardly perceptibly produced at the outer extremity, and with minute apical spurs. *Underside* opaque, coarsely punctate; metasternum broadly impressed; coxæ rather distant.

P. cæcus is its nearest congener, but in it the thorax is less unlevel and more finely punctured, the humeral angles are less prominent, and the punctures in the elytral striæ, though rather distant, are quite easily seen.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Found amongst vegetable matter on the ground near Howick.

Pycnomerodes.

Nov. gen.

Allied to *Pycnomerus*, but differing by the following characters:—

Head rounded, its thick lateral margins prolonged backwards so

as to divide the eyes into two portions. *Coxæ* more approximated. *Metasternum* triangular in front. *Epipleuræ* unusually broad.

1715. **P. peregrinus**, *n.s.* Convex, elongate-oblong, parallel, clothed with longish upright, yellow hairs; sub-opaque, fuscopiceous, legs and antennæ dark-red.

Head short, truncate in front, widened backwards, with two moderate frontal depressions, antennal orbits a little elevated; its front part punctate, the occiput granulated. *Antennæ* stout, pilose, 11-articulate, the club distinctly two-jointed; their basal joint barely visible from above, second longer than third; joints 4-9 transverse, tenth joint shorter than, but nearly twice the breadth of, the eleventh. *Prothorax* oblong, sides a little curved, sub-crenate, thickly margined; apex truncate, but with prominent anterior angles; base bisinuate, posterior angles rectangular; its surface closely granulated in front and near the sides, somewhat rugose and longitudinally impressed on the middle; each side with a deep channel, expanded near the hind angle, and from thence abruptly bent and extending inwards along the base as a deep narrow groove; just at the centre of the basal margin there is a fovea; when viewed sideways the basal margin will be seen to be on a lower plane than the part just before it. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* with sub-crenate margins, striate-punctate, the punctures square, the interstices punctate, and, when looked at from behind, appearing quite rugose; shoulders rectangular, base much incurved at the middle. *Legs* stout, the external apex of the tibiæ angularly produced, bi-spinose at inner apex; tarsi with three equal basal joints, which, taken together, are as long as the terminal; claws distinct. *Underside* closely and rugosely punctured, bearing short golden hairs.

This highly-interesting insect presents an appearance quite foreign to the more orthodox *Pycnomeridæ*.

Length, $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Cut out of a log near Howick.

Group—LATHRIDIDÆ.

Corticaria (p. 234).

1716. **C. semirufa**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, convex, shining, sparingly covered with fine greyish hairs; head, thorax, and basal half of elytra red, the last palest, posterior half of these last blackish; legs and antennæ pale-fuscous, the two basal joints of the latter and the tarsi testaceous.

Head with a few rather large punctures; eyes large and prominent. *Antennæ* pubescent, their two basal articulations stout, 3-8 slender; the eighth much shorter than seventh, oviform; the three terminal nearly equal, large, oval. *Prothorax* with moderately coarse, distant punctures, transversely depressed behind the middle in front of the base with two fine carinæ, and behind these very finely strigose; its length and breadth about the same. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular, bipunctate. *Elytra* much larger than thorax, margined, widest at the middle, shoulders somewhat

elevated, each with an obsolete costa, their whole surface punctate. *Tibiæ* straight, claws appendiculate at base. *Underside* rufo-fuscous, sparsely pubescent, punctate, the metasternum most obviously.

The peculiar coloration renders its identification quite easy.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$.

Found near Howick, amongst decaying leaves, &c.

1717. **C. gilvipes**, *n.s.* Shining, blackish, head reddish-brown, legs and antennæ yellow, club fuscous; clothed with fine greyish hairs.

Head distinctly but not closely punctated, the interstices finely sculptured; eyes large and convex. *Antennæ* of moderate length, the first two joints stout; 3-8 slender and differing but little from one another; tenth round, rather shorter than ninth; eleventh largest. *Thorax* about as long as broad, a little depressed before the base, the base margined, its sculpture similar to that of the head. *Elytra* broader than thorax, much longer than broad, margined, shoulders slightly raised; their punctation almost arranged in rows, with smooth intervals.

Similar to *C. erythrocephala*, but in that species the spaces between the punctures on the head and thorax are perfectly smooth, the elytra are more convex, with long upstanding hairs, and the antennæ are more elongate, and the joints, therefore, differ in shape.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Habitat, near Howick.

Group—DERMESTIDÆ.

Trogoderma (p. 240).

1718. **T. punctata**, *n.s.* Convex, oblong-oval, sub-opaque, black, clothed with fine ash-coloured hairs, legs and antennæ piceo-fuscous, but with joints 2-5 of these latter, and the tarsi, fusco-testaceous.

Head rather coarsely and closely punctured; antennæ short, bearing black pubescence; joints 6-10 transverse, each articulated at the middle; eleventh oblong, its extremity rounded. *Prothorax* much narrowed anteriorly, its sides almost straight, the lateral margins distinct and sub-crenulate, basal lobe prominent; its sculpture similar to that of the head. *Scutellum* triangular, finely strigose. *Elytra* clothed with black and cinereous hairs, the basal punctation like that of the head but becoming finer and more distant behind. *Under-surface* black, sculptured like the upper, clothed with pale yellowish hairs. *Tarsi* and *tibiæ* moderately slender, claws yellow.

♀. Tarsi testaceous, joints 7-10 of the antennæ transverse, eleventh rounded.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Taken off *Leptospermum* near Howick.

1719. **T. suffusa**, *n.s.* Sub-opaque, blackish, most of the elytra castaneous, legs and joints 2-6 of the antennæ testaceous, the

basal and four terminal joints, and maxillary palpi, pitchy-brown; clothed with yellowish and greyish hairs, the former conspicuous, the elytra with some black hairs.

Head densely and coarsely punctated. *Antennæ* with black hairs, joints 8–10 transversal, eleventh rounded, the seventh, however, not very much smaller than the eighth, but differently formed. *Thorax* considerably contracted towards the front, sides not distinctly margined and a little rounded, the base moderately prolonged over the scutellum; its punctation moderately close and coarse, but much finer and more remote before the basal lobe. *Elytra* sculptured like the thorax, the punctures finer and more distant behind.

Like *T. mæsta* (No. 428), the punctation finer, and the coloration and pubescence dissimilar.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Habitat, near Howick.

Group—COPRIDÆ.

Saphobius (p. 255).

1720. *S. squamulosus*, *n.s.* Sub-quadrate, clothed with elongate, hair-like, fulvous scales; sub-opaque, piceous, legs and tarsi dark-red, antennæ and palpi fulvescent.

Head with the frontal protuberances rather small; eyes small. *Thorax* strongly transverse, its sides but little curved and not perceptibly angulated near the front. *Elytra* feebly striate. *Pygidium* somewhat inflexed. *Underside* black.

The squamosity is easily rubbed off, and is ordinarily mingled with sappy matter; these quite conceal the sculpture of the head and thorax, which consists of oviform linear impressions with a small puncture in the centre of each.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Taken amongst decaying leaves on the ground near Howick.

Group—APHODIIDÆ.

Aphodius (p. 257).

1721. *A. fortipes*, *n.s.* Parallel, narrow, moderately convex, shining, pitchy-black, margins of head and thorax and the legs red; tarsi, antennæ, and palpi fulvous.

Head minutely and distantly punctured. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, sculptured like the head, and having, in addition, a few large, scattered punctures between the middle and the base. *Scutellum* elongate. *Elytra* strongly punctate-striate, interstices broad and very finely punctured, humeral angles dentiform. *Legs* stout, tibiæ expanded apically, the three external teeth of the anterior acute and curved, the inner spur of the other two pairs as long as the two basal joints of the tarsi. *Underside* finely and remotely punctured, the apical ventral segment more closely, the base of all the segments with a row of coarse, shallow punctures.

Differs from *A. communis* in having the head much more finely

punctated, the coarser punctures on the thorax less numerous and confined to a broad space behind the middle; the punctures in the elytral striæ are smaller, so that the striæ are not crenate-punctate, as in that species.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Taranaki, near Mount Egmont.

Group—MELOLONTHIDÆ.

Scythrodes.

Nov. gen.

Body broadly oviform, moderately convex, nude. *Head* short, the forehead limited by a rather deep but fine, slightly sinuous line, its front edge truncate and a little carinated; eyes not convex; labrum deeply emarginate. *Palpi* short. *Antennæ* short, 8-jointed; basal articulation largest, one-half of it visible above, cylindric; second shorter than the next two, not so stout as the first; third and fourth obconical and about equal in length; fourth broader than third; fifth strongly transverse; club tri-articulate, its leaflets rather short, the terminal joint broadly concave on its outer face. *Metasternum* short. *Parapleuræ* horizontal, broad, narrowed posteriorly yet not linear at the apices. *Abdomen* with five distinctly separated segments of equal length. *Legs* as in *Odontria*.

In facies the type very much resembles some of the Oriental and African Tenebrionidæ, a broad *Pimelia* for example, but with the base of the thorax equalling the elytra in width. The characters ally it to *Odontria*, though it has a totally different aspect.

1722. **S. squalidus**, *n.s.* Black, but little shining, bald, broadly oval, moderately convex.

Head with a few coarse punctures, the frontal portion slightly roughened with fine, ill-defined, rugose sculpture. *Prothorax* transverse, apex widely emarginated, front angles prominent, attaining the front of the eyes; sides finely margined, slightly curved, narrowed towards the front; base a little sinuated, posterior angles obtusely rectangular; its punctation like that of the head, its middle and a space near each side with fewer punctures; there is an impressed line in front. *Scutellum* triangular, depressed. *Elytra* with rather thick reflexed rims; each with nine broad striæ, interstices somewhat convex, punctate, their whole surface appearing slightly rugose; suture elevated. *Underside* black, slightly glossy; the sternum, femora, labrum, and abdominal segments bear a few straight fuscous bristles. *Legs* stout, anterior tibiæ obtusely tridentate. Middle of *mesosternum* densely sculptured.

Male incog.

♀. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

I am indebted to Mr. G. M. Thomson, of Dunedin, for my specimen, which he found on Mount Tyndall, at an elevation of 6,000ft.

Xylostygnus.*Nov. gen.*

Body sub-ovate, convex, bearing excessively minute setæ. *Head* short, the forehead marked off by a medially-angulated linear impression; clypeus sub-truncate in front, with slightly raised edges; labrum somewhat deflexed, semicircularly excised; eyes not prominent. *Palpi* short. *Antennæ* hispid, short, 9-jointed; club tri-articulate. *Thorax* transverse, its sides finely marginated, base widely sinuated towards the sides, apex broadly emarginated, anterior angles acutely projecting. *Metasternum* short. *Epipleuræ* moderate. *Abdomen* with six segments, the four basal equal, fifth very short, the apical exposed behind. *Legs* stout; anterior tibiæ expanded, not very evidently tri-dentate, the others with a spinose median elevation; tarsi rather short, their claws simple.

The 9-jointed antennæ, nearly bald surface, differently-formed tibiæ, much shorter palpi, and more distinctly separated front coxæ distinguish this genus from *Odontria*.

1723. **X. piceus**, *n.s.* Black, sub-opaque, sides of body sparsely ciliated with brownish hairs, the surface with minute greyish setæ; legs pitchy-red, tarsi and antennæ infusate-red, the club paler.

Head nude, moderately closely and coarsely punctured. *Antennæ* short, basal joint longest; second as long as broad, thicker than the following ones; third and fourth nearly equal, obconical, longer than broad; fifth and sixth short; 7-9 forming the club, not much produced. *Thorax* broader than long, a little rounded laterally, its sculpture similar to that of the head. *Scutellum* pubescent and rugose-punctate at base, but smooth behind. *Elytra* indistinctly marginated, very obtusely rounded behind; not obviously striate, but with a sutural groove on each deepest behind, but becoming nearly obsolete at the base, the punctures not so close as those of the thorax, and not disposed in regular rows. *Pygidium* a little exposed, shining, with a few large punctures. *Underside* shining, pitchy-black, sparsely clothed with pale, reddish-brown, hair-like bristles. *Sternum* coarsely and rugosely punctate; middle of *metasternum* smooth, but impressed on the middle. *Femora* with rows of punctures, tibiæ with spiniform bristles and hairs.

Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines: breadth, $2\frac{1}{8}$ – $2\frac{5}{8}$.

First found in fragments on a small sandstone island in Whangarei Harbour, and afterwards on Tiritiri by Mr. Sandager.

Group—ELATERID .**Protelater** (p. 304).

1724. **P. vitticollis**, *n.s.* Elongate, narrow, clothed with pale hairs, sub-opaque; testaceous; the thorax with two dorsal vittæ, the elytra with two basal streaks, and two round spots behind posterior femora, pitchy-brown; tarsi infusate, the anterior darkest; two basal joints of antennæ testaceous, the remainder blackish; body coarsely and closely punctate.

Antennæ elongate, a little serrate, second and third joints, together, slightly shorter than fourth; third smaller than second; fourth cylindric, being but little thickened apically, elongate. *Thorax* sub-cylindrical, elongate, posterior angles long and divergent. *Elytra* elongate, attenuated posteriorly, apices acutely rounded and spini-form; punctate-striate, interstices convex and punctulated distinctly near the base only, the alternate ones broader and more elevated than the others. ♀.

♂. Variety: Hind-body darker, with broader basal vittæ and the sides and a large part of the dorsum pitchy-brown; antennæ more robust.

Most nearly allied to *P. elongatus*, the punctation coarser, elytral striæ more evident, with more elevated intervals, apices more spini-form, and with longer antennæ, &c. The underside is testaceous, with the middle of the sternum blackish.

Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Mount Egmont, Taranaki.

1725. **P. atriceps**, *n.s.* Opaque, pitchy-black, antennæ (save the fuscous basal joint) blackish, legs fuscous, knees and tarsi obscure-testaceous; front angles of thorax, two oblique median, and a sub-apical, spots on each elytron testaceous, and a spot near the side of the scutellum castaneous; clothed with fine pale hairs.

At first sight this might seem to be a variety of No. 547 (*P. guttatus*); the head, however, is quite black, not at all shining, is more closely, deeply, and rugosely punctured, and the edges of the forehead are rather more elevated; the thorax is less coarsely but more densely punctured; the interstices between the deep, punctate striæ of the elytra are decidedly more costiform and rougher, even to the apices; the sculpture is more like that seen in *P. opacus*, but the head and thorax are still more closely and deeply punctated than in that species, and the pubescence is somewhat coarser.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Waitakerei Range, Auckland.

Oxylasma (p. 679).

1726. **O. basalis**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-depressed, narrowed towards the extremities, slightly glossy, castaneous, base of elytra testaceous.

Antennæ elongate, sub-filiform, second joint rather shorter than third, and, conjointly, barely the length of the fourth. Smaller than *O. tectum*, the thorax not at all rugose as in that species, its lateral margins less developed, anterior angles more depressed and less prominent, its punctation finer but closer, and its yellow villosity more conspicuous (longer and coarser); the elytral interstices are much more elevated, but not rugose; and the middle of the forehead, instead of being obtusely rounded, is almost angulated. The underside is more finely sculptured and clothed.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Mount Egmont. Five examples.

Group—DASYLLIDÆ.

Mesocyphon (p. 316).

1727. *M. monticola*, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, rather narrow, clothed with pale-yellow hairs; head and thorax opaque, pitchy-brown; elytra somewhat shining, variegate, testaceous and blackish, the suture sometimes rufescent; legs and second joint of antennæ testaceous, the other joints and the palpi more or less fuscous.

Head as large as thorax, densely and distinctly granulated; eyes prominent. *Antennæ* with the second articulation one-half the length of the third. *Thorax* transverse, finely margined laterally, base sinuous, sides a little curved; its sculpture like that of the head. *Scutellum* granulated. *Elytra* slightly depressed before the middle, finely punctured. *Underside* infusate, finely sculptured and clothed; the genal space granulated.

The opaque and densely-granulated head and thorax distinguish this species. Most part of the elytra is dusky, but the base and four abbreviated streaks near it, two short streaks at the apices close to the suture, and some irregular discoidal marks, are testaceous.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Found on Mount Egmont at an elevation of about 3,500ft.

1728. *M. granulata*, *n.s.* Body finely granulated; variegate, obscure-ferruginous; head and thoracic disc, and irregular marks on elytra, dark-brown; the legs and all but the four terminal joints of the antennæ testaceous, these latter and the palpi blackish; sub-opaque, covered with distinct greyish hairs.

Head moderate. *Thorax* small, strongly transverse, its sides straight. *Elytra* impressed near the middle, distinctly granulated near the base, the granules becoming finer behind, so that near the apices they seem to be replaced by punctures.

The head and thorax are more glossy and more finely granulated than in *M. monticola*. A glance at the basal portion of the wing-cases will enable it to be identified. *Underside* variegated-fuscous, finely sculptured and pubescent; genal space punctate.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Taken on Mount Egmont, about 3,000ft. up.

Cyphon (p. 318).

1729. *C. signatus*, *n.s.* Ferruginous, most of the base of the elytra, sometimes the suture, and two large, almost contiguous apical spots pitchy-brown, the basal half of the thorax usually darker than the frontal; tarsi and antennæ fulvescent; densely clothed with short, depressed, brassy hairs; under-surface rufo-castaneous, covered with fine greyish hairs; oblong-oval, slightly convex; head, thorax, and scutellum finely and closely granulate, elytra obliquely depressed before the middle, closely and distinctly punctate.

Head broad, the genal space sculptured but without a sub-ocular line. *Thorax* small, transverse, narrower than elytra, its sides

marginated and nearly straight, front angles rectangular and sub-acute, the posterior rectangular, base sinuate. *Antennæ* stout, second joint as stout as but shorter than first, oviform, third almost as long as fourth but much more slender.

Its most natural position is near *C. parviceps*.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Mount Egmont, five examples.

1730. *C. æthiops*, *n.s.* Convex, rather broad, unimpressed, covered with fine, inconspicuous, cinereous hairs; body shining, wholly black, joints 2-6 of the antennæ testaceous, the other joints, palpi, tarsi, and knees brown.

Head broad, no sub-ocular line, genal space sculptured, bearing very minute distant granules. *Antennæ* stout, third articulation nearly as long as but more slender than fourth. *Thorax* short, as broad as elytra at base, margins fine, hind angles rectangular, anterior obtuse, base sinuate, its sculpture like that of the head. *Elytra* widest behind, moderately punctured.

This species resembles *C. rectangulus*, but in it the granules are easily seen, whereas in this species the granules, when examined under the microscope with a half-inch lens, appear like acute prominences scarcely thicker than hairs.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{5}{8}$.

Mount Egmont, 3,200ft. Tolerably common.

1731. *C. trivialis*, *n.s.* Convex, neither broad nor narrow, covered with fine, pale-yellow hairs, slightly shining, fuscous, the sides of elytra generally more or less testaceous; antennæ, palpi, and legs testaceous.

Head broad, with very minute distant granules, genal space sculptured, without any distinct carina. *Antennæ* stout, third joint nearly equalling the fourth in length but more slender. *Thorax* short, nearly as broad as elytra at base, its angles rectangular, sculptured like the head. *Elytra* widest behind, indistinctly impressed near the base, moderately punctured. *Underside* fuscous, with fine, pale-yellow hairs.

The proper place for this little species is, I think, near *C. oscillans*.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$ line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mount Egmont. Several examples.

Group—MELANDRYIDÆ.

Ctenoplectron (p. 400).

1732. *C. coloratum*, *n.s.* Lanceolate, finely and densely reticulated, shining; thorax and elytra fusco-niger, head and legs obscure-red, underside piceous; the palpi, a sub-apical fascia, and an elongate vitta on each elytron yellow; the posterior edge of the vitta, and most part of the elytral margins, rufous.

Head rather small, bearing some fine punctures and minute greyish hairs. *Antennæ* long, blackish. *Thorax* considerably con-

tracted in front, sides finely marginated, not straight nor regularly curved, but somewhat sinuated; rather uneven above, dorsal impression broad. *Scutellum* sub-quadrate. *Elytra* clothed with depressed, inconspicuous, greyish hairs, the suture not coarsely ciliated; each with three well-defined costæ behind, between each of which there are two striæ; these are separated from each other by raised interstices, but all become obsolete beyond the middle, so that the basal portion is nearly plane.

The coloration of the upper surface is somewhat similar to that of *C. vittatum*, but there the resemblance ends.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

This, the finest specimen of the genus, was found at Preservation Inlet, Otago, by Mr. Hansen.

1733. **C. dignum**, *n.s.* Sub-opaque, black, legs and antennæ fuscous, the sub-apical fascia and elongate basal vitta of each elytron testaceous; the decumbent hairs corresponding in colour with the parts of the derm on which they occur, but those on the posterior portion of the elytra are slightly brassy.

Prothorax broadly sulcate down the middle, and with an indistinct impression nearer the sides. *Elytra* distinctly bicostate behind, but with an abbreviated and less evident elevation beyond; these costæ are separated by wide intervals, the middle of each of these latter is more or less convex, becoming near the middle of the disc almost as much raised as the costæ themselves, but all are quite imperceptible on approaching the base.

In appearance like *C. vittatum*, but in that species the pubescence of the head and thorax is quite yellow, the interstices between the costæ are not elevated, and the elytral suture and margins are more obviously fringed. The sculpture of the derm is pretty much alike in all the species.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 1.

Mount Egmont.

Chalcodrya (p. 402).

1734. **C. mollis**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-parallel, scarcely convex, variegate.

Head roundish, convex, rather closely and deeply punctured; obscure-red, clothed with bright-yellow hairs; eyes not very prominent. *Antennæ* short, testaceous, but with the tips of the joints fuscous; third articulation not greatly exceeding the fourth; 4-8 sub-equal; ninth nearly twice the length of the eighth, obconical; tenth almost quadrate, hardly longer than eighth; eleventh largest. *Thorax* finely marginated, transverse, its apex truncate, base rounded, sides almost straight, posterior angles much curved; the disc a little unlevel, rugosely punctate, the broad median impression and two other spots almost smooth; rufo-castaneous, bearing golden hairs. *Scutellum* transversal. *Elytra* pale greyish-testaceous, particularly on the basal region, but with most of the rest of the surface dusky in hue; densely covered with very fine greyish

hairs; they are rather finely striate-punctate, the interstices are broad and finely wrinkled transversely, some exhibit a few punctures, but none are uneven; apices individually rounded. *Legs* elongate, testaceous, the tarsi of the same colours as the antennæ.

The typical species is larger; this has the base and hind angles of the thorax more rounded, its front angles also are more obtuse and are only very slightly prominent, whilst the elytral sculpture and the pubescence of the body are wholly different.

OBS.—I found one of *C. variegata* at Tairua quite lately, and three on Mount Egmont.

Length, 5 lines; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

My specimen was sent from Otago by Mr. T. Chalmer.

Group—CEDEMERIDÆ.

Thelyphassa (p. 422).

1735. *T. limbata*, *n.s.* Elongate, depressed, clothed with fine greyish hairs, shining, most of the dorsum fuscous, the sides, limbs, and sternum pale-testaceous, abdomen somewhat infuscate.

Head finely punctured. *Thorax* a little unlevel, widest near the front, moderately finely and closely punctured, less so on the middle. *Scutellum* densely sculptured, grooved longitudinally. *Elytra* broader than thorax, widest behind, apices individually rounded; densely and finely punctated, each with three obsolete costæ. *Underside* finely sculptured and pubescent.

When compared with *T. diaphana* the difference in colour will be apparent. The terminal joint of the maxillary palpi is rather longer and narrower, and the semi-circular notch is smaller. The inter-ocular punctation is not so close. Sometimes the head and thorax are grooved down the middle.

♂. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ – $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Found on the underside of logs on the steel-sand of the beach at Manukau Heads, and also, under similar conditions, near New Plymouth.

Group—RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Cecyropa (p. 437).

1736. *C. macularia*, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, medially contracted, convex, punctate, opaque, fuscous; bearing numerous fine grey setæ, most part of the dorsum with minute, dusky-brown, the sides and legs with greyish, scales; legs and antennæ obscure-red.

Rostrum rather long, scape covered with grey scales and fine bristles; *funiculus* sparsely pilose, its two basal joints nearly equal, the others transverse; club well limited. *Thorax* transverse, much rounded laterally, a little constricted in front. *Elytra* sub-ovate, broadest just behind the oblique shoulders; finely striate-punctate, the striæ feebly impressed, interstices broad. *Legs* normal.

Should be located next to *C. brevipenne*; the sides of the thorax, however, are more strongly curved, and scarcely narrower than the

widest part of the hind-body. The grey scales form spots on the back, sometimes three on the thorax, two at the base of the elytra, and many others on the disc.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Found on the underside of a log on the sea-beach near New Plymouth, Taranaki.

Group—CYLINDRORHINIDÆ.

Inophlœus (p. 439).

1737. *I. egregius*, *n.s.* Piceous, antennæ and tarsi obscure-rufous, densely covered with minute, flat, greyish-red scales and paler decumbent, scale-like setæ.

Rostrum quite as long as thorax, rather narrow, and expanded near the apex only, not perceptibly carinate, rather closely but finely punctured. *Scape* reaching the back part of the eye, squamose; *funiculus* elongate, its joints gradually decreasing in length, first twice as long as third. *Thorax* a good deal narrowed behind, widest before the middle; a little unlevel, its punctation concealed by the squamosity. *Scutellum* distinct, griseous. *Elytra* sub-oblong, shoulders oblique, sides not parallel, vertical and narrow behind, apices obtuse; there are two horizontal protuberances on the summit of the posterior declivity, and three less conspicuous elevations just behind, on a lower plane, and darker in colour; striate-punctate, somewhat uneven, but without well-defined costæ. *Tibiæ* flexuose.

Clothed like *Empæotos crispatus*, but, with the exception of the absence of the usual carinæ on the beak, a veritable *Inophlœus*. The rostrum is longer than common.

Length (rost. incl.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Mount Egmont, elevation 3,500ft.

Lyperobius (p. 444).

1738. *L. cupiendus*, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, convex, sub-opaque, black, the depressed parts covered with greyish scale-like matter. *Underside* more or less punctate, and bearing some fine pallid scales.

Differs from *L. carinatus* as follows:—

Rostrum more coarsely and rugosely sculptured, with irregular furrows formed by confluent punctures. *Thorax* with a median and two lateral, broad, shallow impressions, caused by coarse confluent punctures, the spaces between these depressed parts with fewer punctures, all, however, larger than those seen on *L. carinatus*. *Elytra* shorter; including the lateral margin and suture, each has nine costæ, the sutural reaches the apex, the second is angularly united to the ninth, and the third to the eighth, the fourth and sixth are shorter and confluent, the fifth is insulated and does not attain the base; the second, fourth, and sixth are narrower than the others; all are more or less finely and distantly punctated; the intervals between the costæ are densely covered, so that their sculpture is concealed, but it seems to consist of shallow pits or cavities sepa-

rated by narrow interstices. The antennæ bear dark, in place of yellow, hairs.

Length (rost. excl.), 7 lines; breadth, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

Mr. G. M. Thomson, F.L.S., of Dunedin, was kind enough to send me a specimen which he picked up off the ground on Mount Tyndall, at an elevation of 6,500ft.

Group—ERIRHINIDÆ.

Simachus.

Nov. gen.

Body oviform. *Rostrum* cylindrical; scrobes attaining the eyes and beginning near the apex in the male sex. *Funiculus* 6-articulate. *Thorax* sub-truncate at base and apex, without ocular lobes. *Eyes* moderate, rounded. *Legs* robust, femora unarmed, tibiæ a little bent. *Tarsi* stout, third joint cleft almost to its base and pubescent underneath; claws short and stout and strongly appendiculate. Front *coxae* prominent and contiguous. *Metasternum* rather short. *Abdomen* with the two basal segments nearly equal, third and fourth short.

The type bears some resemblance to *Erirhinus limbatus*, but differs therefrom by its six-jointed funicle.

1739. **S. montanus**, *n.s.* Convex, oviform, slightly nitid, pale reddish-brown, snout and antennæ somewhat rufescent; clothed with evenly-distributed, slender, yellowish hairs.

Rostrum longer than thorax, arched, parallel, moderately slender, with rows of punctures. *Antennæ* elongate, scape almost straight, thickened apically; *funiculus* pubescent, basal joint large, incrassated towards the extremity, second similarly formed but only half the bulk of the first, third rather longer than fourth, sixth transverse; club large, ovate, articulate. *Thorax* a little broader than long, its sides rounded, narrowed and a little constricted and depressed in front, distinctly and moderately-closely punctured. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* truncate at base, widest before the middle, a good deal narrowed posteriorly; striate-punctate (appearing punctate-striate), interstices seemingly impunctate. *Legs* stout, thighs notched near the end, inflated near the middle, but not toothed. *Underside* dusky-brown, rather coarsely punctured, and bearing fine greyish hairs.

In one example there are on the hind-body a large basal, two median, and an apical spots, which are slightly darker than the rest of the surface.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mount Egmont.

Erirhinus (p. 449).

1740. **E. cheesemani**, *n.s.* Oblong-oval, convex, shining; clothed with grey hairs, some of which are much coarser than others; testaceous; the thorax, a large basal lobate space, an interrupted oblique fascia formed by eight spots between the hind legs, and two

more or less conspicuous apical spots on the elytra smoky-brown; scape fulvescent, funiculus and club infusate.

Rostrum longer than head and thorax, arched, slender, parallel, grooved and punctate. *Scape* shorter than funiculus, shining, thickened at apex. *Funiculus* pubescent, basal joint stout, largest, second elongate, cylindrical, joints 3-7 decrease in length, third and fourth longer than broad, the others not transverse; *club* large, oblong-oval, tri-articulate. *Prothorax* a little broader than long, slightly rounded laterally, moderately coarsely punctured, the middle of the disc more distantly. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* oblong, broader and very much longer than the thorax, their sides slightly curved, distinctly striate-punctate (almost crenate-striate), interstices finely punctured. *Legs* stout, front *thighs* incrassate, intermediate obtusely angulated, posterior toothed below, *tibiæ* flexuous, *tarsi* stout. *Underside* blackish, more or less punctate, bearing fine greyish hairs. The *metasternum*, the two basal, and the apical abdominal segments broadly concave.

♀. Femora not dentate, snout more slender and elongate, antennæ inserted just before the middle instead of near the apex, hind-body shorter.

OBS.—A very similar form occurs in Otago, in which the thorax is rather shorter, and more strongly rounded at the sides, the dark basal elytral spot is nearly absent, and the whole antenna is sometimes testaceous. I consider it a varietal form of Nos. 1244 and 1245, just intermediate in fact, so that these two may ultimately be looked upon as one variable and widely-distributed species. The underside of No. 1244 is like that of *E. cheesemani*, but the apical ventral segment is unimpressed.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mount Egmont.

1741. **E. difformipes**, *n.s.* Sub-oblong, moderately convex, variegate.

Rostrum longer than head and thorax, slender, arched, parallel, rufo-fuscous, striate-punctate, its base with elongate yellow scales. *Antennæ* long and slender, scape fulvescent, funiculus fuscous and bearing grey hairs, first joint long and stout, 2-6 decrease in length, all longer than broad, second slender and about equal to the first in length; club elongate, oblong-oval, tri-articulate. *Prothorax* transverse, abruptly narrowed in front, its sides rounded; rather closely punctured, interstices finely sculptured; clothed with longish yellow hairs, obscure-testaceous, with elongate smoky marks. *Elytra* oblong, much broader at base than at thorax, from thence gradually narrowed; striate-punctate, interstices not distinctly punctured; they are clothed with slender and coarse yellowish hairs, most of the disc is of the same colour as the thorax, but the sides and apices are dark-brown, very slightly tinged with green. *Legs* of a pale variegate-fuscous hue, long and stout; two front pairs of *thighs* simple, posterior angulated, but not distinctly toothed below; anterior *tibiæ* nearly straight, intermediate flexuose, hind pair a good deal

arcuated; tarsi stout, their *claws* strongly appendiculate. *Underside* greenish-brown, with short hairs.

♀. Body shorter, rostrum still more slender and elongate ($\frac{1}{2}$ line long), femora unarmed, tibiae a little bent, darker in colour, mostly infusate, antennae implanted medially.

The arched posterior tibiae renders its identification easy.

♂. Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Taken near Howick.

1742. **E. nesobius**, *n.s.* Oblong-oval, moderately convex, slightly shining, closely covered with pale-yellow scale-like hairs, finer on the thorax; testaceous; the scutellar region, sometimes the suture, two sub-apical spots, and a smaller median one at the side of each elytron, fuscous; antennae fulvescent, club a little darker.

Rostrum parallel, arched, longer than thorax, not very slender, punctate and indistinctly grooved. *Antennae* elongate, inserted before the middle, club ovate. *Eyes* moderately prominent. *Thorax* broader than long, contracted anteriorly, widest at the middle, nearly straight behind; neither closely nor coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, broader than thorax, distinctly striate-punctate, interstices rather narrow. *Legs* stout, front thighs widely notched near the end, the hind pair angulated and sub-dentate below; tibiae flexuose. *Underside* sparsely clothed with pale hairs, with moderate and not deep punctures; prosternum testaceous, the rest of the breast and the two basal segments of abdomen dark-brown, the other segments paler. The dark spots on the wing-cases are not constant.

Difficult to distinguish satisfactorily by description alone from No. 1244 and its immediate allies.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Taken off the native broom on Mokohinau Island, by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Dorytomus (p. 453).

1743. **D. aciphyllæ**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-ovate, slightly convex, sparingly clothed with slender, greyish hairs; variegated, thorax infusate, its disc pitchy; beak and antennae infusate-red, club dark; legs testaceous-brown, thighs sometimes darker; elytra testaceous, but with a large lobate basal spot and the greater portion of the sides fusco-rufous.

Rostrum elongate, parallel, slender, arched, its punctuation almost in rows. *Antennae* elongate, inserted near apex. *Thorax* transverse, rounded laterally, nearly straight behind the middle, moderately punctured. *Scutellum* blackish. *Elytra* ovate, considerably narrowed apically; strongly striate-punctate, striae distinct, interstices minutely punctured; each with two very slight indefinite sub-transversal elevations (one near the middle, the other sub-apical): these cause the post-median space to appear depressed. *Femora* stout, anterior simple, the two hind pairs notched near the extremity and sub-dentate below.

♀. Rostrum very elongate ($\frac{3}{4}$ line long), quite parallel, arched, finely sculptured, antennæ inserted just before the middle, all the thighs unarmed.

Closely related to *D. trilobus*, the beak more slender and elongate in both sexes, and the elytra, instead of being nearly oblong, are broadest near the middle and much narrowed behind; in the male the thighs are decidedly more slender and less dentate, and the eyes are not so prominent.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Taken off the inflorescence of *Aciphyllæ* on Mount Egmont; elevation about 3,000ft.

Eugnomus (p. 458).

1744. **E. monachus**, *n.s.* Black, bearing fine black and grey hairs; a linear space on the middle of the thorax, and nearly the whole disc of the elytra covered with elongate, depressed, grey scales; legs and antennæ blackish, the scape occasionally castaneous. Underside black, more or less punctate, with grey hairs.

Differs from *E. interstitialis* in having the hind-body longer, and, consequently, of more oblong contour. The eyes, though prominent, are more widely separated. The rostrum is rather narrower at the base and more expanded apically. The head and thorax are as coarsely but more closely punctured. The striæ of the elytra seem very much finer. The femora are quite normal in structure, the tibiæ are flexuose, and the two hind pairs are a little produced inwardly at the extremity.

Length (rost. incl.), 2 – $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$.

Mount Egmont: elevation 1,000ft. It frequents the flowers of the Towai (*Weinmannia racemosa*).

Group—CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.

Acalles (p. 488).

1745. **A. floricola**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, convex; densely covered with yellowish-grey depressed and erect scales, intermingled here and there with fuscous ones; body pitchy-red or piceous, beak red, antennæ and tarsi fulvous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, slightly arched, almost parallel, shining, its sides more or less obviously grooved and punctured. Antennæ medially inserted, scape shorter than funiculus, basal joint of the latter rather long, second elongate but much shorter and more slender than first; club well limited, ovate. Thorax much contracted in front, coarsely and closely punctured. No scutellum. Elytra oviform, coarsely striate-punctate, their sides blackish. Legs robust, tarsi stout, third joint distinctly lobate and expanded. Underside pitchy-red; metasternum short, coarsely and very rugosely punctured; the two basal segments large, the suture between them indistinct and much arcuated, the first more coarsely punctuated than the second, third and fourth short, with deep sutures.

The insect is usually covered with sappy matter concealing the colour and sculpture.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

Taken from a Mesembryanthemum on Mokohinau Island by Mr. P. Stewart-Sandager.

Agacalles.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum as long as thorax, slightly and gradually expanded apically, a little arched; its scrobes deep, extending from the middle to the eyes: these latter depressed. *Antennæ* moderate; *scape* short, flexuose, thickened towards the end; *funiculus* 7-articulate, the two basal joints elongate; club large, ovate. *Thorax* oviform, without ocular lobes, but with its apex obtusely projecting over the head, base sub-truncate. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* cordiform. *Legs* long, *femora* not much inflated but widely excised near the extremity, each with an obvious tooth underneath; *tibiæ* somewhat sinuous, with distinct apical hooks; *tarsi* rather narrow, pilose below, basal joint elongate, second short, third broadest, deeply lobed. *Pectoral canal* profound, extending half-way through the mesosternum; *metasternum* very short, truncate between the coxæ. *Abdomen* elongate, its basal segment twice the length of the metasternum, second shorter, third and fourth very short, fifth inflexed. *Epipleuræ* linear. Body rather elongate, contracted medially, not crested.

Whilst exhibiting the characters of *Acalles* (having the facies of an elongated *Acalles hystriculus*), it departs therefrom by the dentate thighs. It is quite dissimilar to such forms as *Crisius*, *Tychanus*, and *Sympedius*.

1746. **A. formosus**, *n.s.* Elongate, medially narrowed, moderately convex; blackish, tarsi and antennæ fulvous, snout rufopiceous; clothing variegate, chiefly depressed, hair-like, red scales, some greyish ones often form three small spots on the base of the thorax, and a more or less evident oblique fascia (broadly bordered outside with black) near the hind thigh; there are lateral patches pitchy, and the posterior squamosity is usually fulvous; there are also numerous dusky, erect, hair-like setæ.

Rostrum striate-punctate, its basal part covered with greyish scales. *Antennæ* implanted behind the middle; scape much shorter than the funicle, the two basal joints of which are of almost equal length, but the second is much more slender than the first, third and fourth a little longer than broad, the following three subquadrate. *Thorax* widest at the middle, oviform, coarsely punctured. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, slightly broader at base than the thorax, attenuated behind; coarsely striate-punctate, posterior sculpture less easily seen. *Underside* blackish, coarsely and closely punctured, bearing slender yellow scales, third and fourth abdominal segments with one row of punctures, fifth clothed with hairs instead of scales.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Found on the ground amongst decaying leaves, near Howick.

Scelodolichus (p. 495).

1747. *S. altulus*, *n.s.* Sub-opaque, piceous, antennæ and tarsi fulvescent; clothing variegate, intermingled with elongate erect setæ; body rather narrow and very convex, the hind-body particularly.

Rostrum as long as thorax, a little expanded near its apex, its frontal portion with a few fine punctures, the basal squamose and more or less punctate-striate. *Thorax* about as long as broad, much narrowed and depressed towards the front, which covers the head; down the middle there is a fine carina, it is moderately closely but not coarsely punctured, and bears long, depressed, fulvous scales. *Elytra* more elevated than thorax, widest before the middle, evenly covered with minute depressed, pale-brassy scales; there are no striæ, and but very few punctures can be detected, so that their surface seems smooth. *Legs* moderately long and stout, fuscous; tibiæ reddish. *Underside* blackish and opaque.

The *hind-body* is shorter and more convex than is the case in the typical forms. In this genus the squamosity is easily rubbed off, so that in most examples the most elevated portion of the elytra is bald.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Found on Mokohinau Island, by Mr. Sandager.

Group—COSSONIDÆ.

Pentarthrum (p. 508).

1748. *P. comatum*, *n.s.* Elongate, slightly convex, pilose, ferruginous, a little glossy.

Rostrum stout, rather shorter than thorax, its apical portion a little broader than the basal and less coarsely punctured, interstices finely sculptured. *Antennæ* proceeding from before the middle, stout; scape gradually thickened; first joint of funiculus stout, second longer than third and but little dilated at its extremity, fifth shorter but broader than fourth; club well limited, ovate. *Eyes* well developed. *Occiput* not contracted nor quite smooth. *Thorax* longer than broad, well rounded behind the middle, a good deal narrowed and slightly constricted in front; with a fovea-like frontal impression, disc a little convex, moderately finely and distantly punctured, clothed with inconspicuous slender grey hairs, but on the sides with coarser yellow hairs. *Scutellum* small, shining. *Elytra* elongate, truncate at base, nearly parallel as far as the hind legs; broadly impressed before the middle, striate-punctate, interstices appearing rugose, clothed with fine yellow hairs. *Legs* elongate but stout, pubescent; tibiæ of nearly equal thickness, their inner apical process distinct, their external hooks small; tarsi rather large, third joint much expanded and strongly lobed. *Underside* rufo-castaneous, with fine yellow hairs; metasternum with a linear impression not reaching the base; first abdominal segment broadly impressed; moderately closely punctated.

P. sharpianum is its nearest ally, but in this species the snout is more cylindric and distinctly punctate; the second antennal joint is less expanded apically, and the club is shorter and broader; the sides of the thorax are more strongly rounded, more narrowed in front, and the disc is more convex; the legs are longer and less robust, the tibiæ differ, and the tarsi are more expanded, &c.

♂. Length, nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

Found near Howick.

1749. **P. morosum**, *n.s.* Fusiform, sub-depressed, sparsely clothed with excessively minute grey hairs; shining, pitchy-black; base of scape, and the funiculus, rufo-piceous.

Rostrum arched, quite as long as thorax, parallel, finely and not closely punctured, more closely behind. *Eyes* moderately prominent. *Antennæ* medially implanted; scape short, flexuous, not much thickened; second joint of funiculus longer than third, the others transverse; club elongate, oval. *Prothorax* but little longer than broad, slightly constricted and considerably narrowed in front, rounded laterally; not depressed, moderately finely, distinctly, and rather closely punctured. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* rather broader than thorax, sub-parallel, feebly bi-arcuate at base, moderately striate-punctate, interstices finely punctured and wrinkled. *Legs* long, femora inflated, tibiæ bent, the inner apex acutely produced, hooks moderately developed, third tarsal joint lobed but not much widened.

There is only one near ally, *P. longirostre*. This species is, however, rather less convex, the thorax is more curved behind the middle, rostrum still longer, &c.

♀. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one near Howick last summer (1884), and, curiously enough, I got another on Mount Egmont two months afterwards.

Rhinanisus (p. 805).

1750. **R. sagax**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-depressed, bearing silky yellow hairs, those on the thorax coarser than the others; a little nitid, ferruginous.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, narrower behind than in front, finely and distantly punctated on its anterior portion, more coarsely on the posterior. *Antennæ* stout, springing from before the middle; scape a good deal thickened apically; second joint of funiculus a little longer than third, the others slightly transverse; club ovate, well defined. *Eyes* moderate. *Head* smooth behind the eyes. *Prothorax* longer than broad, rounded laterally, much narrowed and constricted in front; very indistinctly impressed longitudinally, rather finely and distantly punctured, its raised apical portion nearly smooth. *Scutellum* impunctate. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, broader than thorax, base truncate; nearly plane above, striate-punctate, striæ feeble, interstices very finely and remotely punctured. *Legs* rather long, thighs but little swollen, tibiæ sub-linear, the inner process distinct, hooks small, third tarsal joint lobate but not large.

Larger than *R. parvicornis*; the antennal club much larger;

thorax more rounded at the sides, and, therefore, of a different outline, and more deeply constricted in front, so as to be more like that of *Eucossonus setiger*; hind-body more elongate; legs and rostrum longer, &c.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$.

Found near Mount Egmont.

Agastegnus (p. 805).

1751. *A. femoralis*, *n.s.* Sub-depressed; moderately elongate, clothed with yellow hairs, those on the sides of the thorax brighter and longer than those on the elytra; a little shining, ferruginous, elytra suffused with brown, antennæ and tarsi fulvous.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, very gradually and not greatly thickened, very finely and rather distantly punctured. *Head* nearly smooth behind. *Antennæ* long and stout; scape considerably bent; second joint of funiculus twice as long as third. *Thorax* much narrowed and constricted in front, rather finely and distantly punctured, obsoletely impressed longitudinally. *Elytra* slightly bi-impressed, moderately striated but with distinct punctures, interstices rugose, third elevated posteriorly and uniting with the external one. *Legs* elongate, thighs a good deal inflated, so as to appear as if notched at the end, third tarsal joint (anterior) moderately dilated and bearing long slender hairs.

The swollen femora and unicolorous antennæ will lead to its recognition.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$.

Discovered at Mount Egmont.

1752. *A. sericatus*, *n.s.* Castaneo-rufous, legs infusate, beak and antennæ red, club blackish; not glossy, rather densely clothed with very elongate, slender, silky, yellow hairs.

In shape and sculpture almost exactly like *A. ruficollis*; rather larger, thoracic disc depressed, elytra bi-impressed, the suture and third elytral interstices raised behind, with a slight gap between their apices, posterior tibiæ armed with a short spine at inner extremity. The clothing and coloration are unlike, the silky hairs on the wing-cases being quite as long as those on the thorax, the rostrum is longer, and the antennæ are decidedly longer and stouter.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$.

Found near Howick.

Glyphorhamphus.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum stout, shorter than thorax, parallel, quite perpendicular in front, the summit of the declivity concave; scrobes very broad, lateral. *Head* rather broader than beak, broad and smooth behind the eyes. Eyes moderately prominent, lateral, distinctly faceted. *Antennæ* inserted close to apex, rather long but uncommonly thick; scape flexuose, very much incrassated for half its length; funiculus 5-articulate, first joint large, second nearly as long but more slender,

twice the length of the following one, joints 3-5 transverse; club well defined, oval, densely pubescent. *Thorax* a little longer than broad, much narrowed and constricted in front but broad and well rounded behind the middle, base truncate. *Scutellum* distinct, quadrangular. *Elytra* as wide as middle of thorax, parallel. *Legs* long and robust; *femora* swollen and angulated below; *tibiæ* somewhat expanded towards the extremity, where they are inwardly armed with a spiniform process, their hooks small; *tarsi* moderate, pubescent, their penultimate joint expanded and bilobed.

There is no approximate form amongst the *Pentarthridæ*. The body is like that of *Macroscytalus*, the rostrum is thick vertically, and the scape is disproportionately incrassate.

1753. *G. rarus*, n.s. Sub-depressed, moderately elongate; shining, pitchy-red, antennæ fulvous; clothed with yellow and fine greyish hairs, these latter on the elytra.

Rostrum minutely and densely sculptured, and with some punctures which are most conspicuous near the base. *Antennæ* finely pilose. *Head* pilose, nearly smooth behind. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, much narrowed and constricted anteriorly, broadest, and strongly rounded, behind the middle; rather finely and distantly punctured on the disc, obsoletely impressed down the middle, its apex raised and nearly smooth. *Scutellum* impunctate. *Elytra* parallel-sided, as broad as the widest part of the thorax, leaving an evident gap between it and the humeral angles; bi-impressed transversely, striate-punctate, interstices rugose, the sutural and third elevated behind and continued round the apex.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$.

Taken on Mount Egmont.

Exomesites.

Nov. gen.

Body robust, yet depressed above. *Thorax* oblong, abruptly contracted just at its apex, base strongly bisinuate. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* abruptly broader than thorax, base strongly arcuate, gradually narrowed posteriorly. *Rostrum* stout, gradually expanded till reaching the point of antennal insertion—near the apex—where it is much broader; its *scrobes* profound, oblique, quite easily seen from above. *Antennæ* moderately elongate; scape gradually incrassated; funiculus 7-articulate, first and second joints of nearly equal length; club distinct, ovate. *Eyes* prominent. *Occiput* smooth. *Legs* long, *femora* inflated; *tibiæ* laterally compressed and wide, apical hooks strongly developed, the inner apex acute; *tarsi* elongate and narrow, the penultimate joint but little broader than second, its apex excavated for the articulation of the terminal, and disclosing the small true fourth joint at its base; claws moderate.

The legs are like those of the typical *Pentarthra* (*P. zealandicum*, for example, but longer): *Coptorhamphus* from Borneo, *Lipancylus* from South America, *Pachytrogus* from Chili, *Stercomimetes* from

Australia, and the European *Mesites* are the only cognate forms so far as the shape of the thorax is concerned. The rostrum is peculiar, very *Otiorhynchus*-like.

1754. **E. optimus**, *n.s.* Shining, rufo-piceous; the sides of the elytral disc infusate, a broad ante-apical space yellow; legs clear yellow, but with the base of the thighs and the knees brownish; antennæ and tarsi red; it is clothed with a few minute, greyish hairs.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, wider before than behind the antennæ, moderately coarsely punctured. *Antennæ* with grey hairs; the two basal joints of the funiculus of about equal length, second more slender than first, the others transverse; club ovate, densely pubescent. *Head* smooth, and not in the least contracted, behind the eyes. *Thorax* oblong, scarcely curved laterally, suddenly narrowed at the apex, deeply bisinuate at base; uneven yet nearly plane above, with a longitudinal depression (rather closely and sometimes confluent punctured) on each side of the middle separated by a narrow smooth line, which, when looked at sideways, appears like a carina; the punctation of the rest of its surface irregular, rather coarse, but on some parts rather distant. *Elytra* abruptly broader than thorax at the base, where they are strongly arcuated, not parallel, but gradually narrowed towards the extremity; rather flat above, somewhat impressed near the middle, striate-punctate, the grooves distinct, but the punctation quite obsolete behind, the middle portion without striæ, interstices smooth, the third, fifth, and seventh sub-carinate at base.

Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Detected on the underside of a log at Stratford, near the base of Mount Egmont.

Pselactus.

Nov. gen.

Body stout, transversely convex. *Rostrum* parallel; scrobes oblique. *Eyes* oviform, depressed. *Antennæ* implanted medially; scape short, much curved, its extremity incrassate; funiculus longer than scape, 7-articulate; club distinct, ovate. *Head* convex, not constricted behind. *Thorax* as long as broad, base and apex truncate, sides obtusely rounded. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* rather short, broader than thorax, oblong, abruptly deflexed behind. *Legs* moderate, laterally compressed; *tibiæ* nearly straight, their hooks strongly developed; *tarsi* elongate and slender, sparsely pilose below, basal and apical joints equally elongate, third slightly expanded and lobate; claws small. Anterior *coxæ* prominent and narrowly separated, posterior distant. *Metasternum* not elongate. *Epipleura* very narrow. Two basal segments of *abdomen* large, the suture much sinuated, third and fourth short, with deep sutures.

A form approaching the *Scolytidæ*, somewhat similar to *Inosomus* (No. 1312).

1755. **P. punctatus**, *n.s.* Robust, transversely convex, slightly

shining, clothed with fine yellowish hairs; piceous, somewhat brownish, antennæ and tarsi rufous.

Rostrum nearly as long as thorax, stout, parallel, cylindrical, moderately finely and rugosely punctured. *Antennæ* pubescent, basal joint of funiculus stout, largest, second rather longer than broad; the others nearly equal, transverse; club oblong-oval. *Head* short, vertex convex. *Thorax* about as long as broad, its middle part widest, sides a little rounded, rather gradually narrowed anteriorly, moderately coarsely and closely (almost rugosely) punctured. *Elytra* a little broader than thorax at base, twice its length, cylindrical, deflexed but not narrowed posteriorly; striate-punctate, interstices finely punctured and slightly rugose. *Tibiæ* very much compressed laterally, rugose-punctate. *Underside* piceous, punctate, the breast more coarsely than the abdomen; clothed with slender, inconspicuous, greyish hairs.

♀. *Rostrum* cylindric, longer and narrower than that of the other sex: all the upper surface of the body less coarsely sculptured; antennæ inserted almost behind the middle of the beak.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Found by Messrs. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., I. Adams, B.A., and myself, on the underside of logs embedded in the sea-sand, near New Plymouth.

Group—LAMIIDÆ.

Xylotoles (p. 592).

1756. *X. angustulus*, n.s. Elongate, narrow, sub-parallel; coppery-brown, occasionally rufescent, legs and antennæ reddish and unicolorous, pubescent, palpi testaceous, but half of the apical joint infusate.

Head impunctate, longitudinally sulcate, with some fine, scattered yellow hairs. *Prothorax* cylindric, with a fine basal and frontal grooves, its disc finely irregularly wrinkled, the space just before the base with fine transverse wrinkles, the sides with some tawny pubescence. *Scutellum* broadly curvilinearly triangular and pubescent. *Elytra* no broader than thorax at the base, a little broader near the middle, attenuated posteriorly, apices prolonged and divergent; each with three indistinct costæ having a row of coarse punctures between them; these rows do not extend beyond the middle and are finer and usually duplicated at the base; they are evenly but not very densely covered with short, depressed, yellow hairs, some paler than others, but never forming spots. *Underside* smooth, glossy, dark coppery-brown, the sides of the breast and each of the abdominal segments with a patch of yellow pubescence.

Much narrower than *X. rugicollis*, differently sculptured, without spots on the elytra, and the thorax longer and not dilated laterally.

Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Found at the base of Mount Elmont at an elevation of 950 feet.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



3 9088 00255361 8

nhent QL594.B87

pts. Manual of the New Zealand Coleopt

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



3 9088 00255362 6

nhent QL594.B87

pts. Manual of the New Zealand Coleopt

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



3 9088 00255363 4

nhent QL594.B87

pts. Manual of the New Zealand Coleopt

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



3 9088 00255364 2

nhent QL594.B87

pts. Manual of the New Zealand Coleopt

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



3 9088 00255365 9

nhent QL594.B87

pts. Manual of the New Zealand Coleopt